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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Japan Faces World Opinion

Britain Reduces War Budget

Germany Hears Herr Hitler

Mr. Hoover Thanks Congress

Philippines Get a Governor

Aurora, Ill., Goes Leap Year

WASHINGTON discloses the actual purpose prompting the now famous letter of Secretary Stimson to Senator Borah. It was to mobilize world opinion behind the American declaration that rights created by illegal force will not be recognized as valid. Thus, even though Japan seizes Manchuria and sets up a puppet Government in that Chinese state, the United States does not expect to recognize the Government so set up now or in the future. Thus, even though Japan makes conquest at Shanghai, the United States expects to withhold recognition of any such fruits of victory. The Administration is said to hope the League of Nations will take a similar view. Certainly, leading nations in the League have already expressed their approval of the position. It would seem that Japan, unless it recants, may find it has taken on an opponent mightier even than arms or a formal declaration of economic boycott—the unified public opinion of the world.

* * *

¶ Disarmament Conference sentiment is already bringing about reductions by Governments—in costs, at least. France merged its air, army, and navy departments in a Ministry of Defense at an enormous saving. Now comes the report that estimates of cost for Britain's navy, army, and air force for the coming year will show a reduction over last year of 5,000,000 sterling. Added to the recent pay cut, this makes a saving of 8,500,000 sterling, and is claimed to be the largest made on defense by any nation represented at Geneva. True, the reductions so far are mainly in administrative costs, but, viewed aright, that is an altogether positive gain. It doesn't matter how many cannon there are in the world—if there's nobody to "administer" them.

* * *

¶ Germany sees Adolf Hitler jump into his campaign for the Presidency with customary vigor. Hundreds of meetings are arranged and a million posters go up. Herr Hitler finds time between speeches to assure American and English correspondents that his election will not endanger German foreign policies. He writes President von Hindenburg he doesn't want to destroy him, but must fight him unless he steps aside. The venerable general has won renown in both war and peace, but never in the rôle his young rival proposes—that of a side-stepper.

* * *

¶ Congress is praised by President Hoover. In signing the far-reaching Glass-Steagall law for the liberalization of credit he expresses appreciation to leaders and members of both Senate and House for their full nonpartisan coöperation in its enactment. There seems to be hope for the country as long as party leaders in Congress can make a certain showing in an emergency—that they are statesmen under their skins.

* * *

¶ Welfare Island, New York City's prison, gives extraordinary response to Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviatrix. At the end of her inspirational talk men and women prisoners flood her with questions. What is the safest plane and how did she fly the Atlantic? But more than all else, these retarded ones, aroused by her sweeping thought, want to know how she ever got off the ground at all. She tells of working as a telephone girl to pay for her flying lessons. She lets them feel a literal truism that has made her beloved the world over—that you just can't keep a bright girl down.

* * *

¶ Manila inaugurates Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor-General of the Philippines. Avoiding the delicate subject of independence, he declares he has come to work for the well-being of the average Filipino. Taking the oath on the Bible his father touched when inaugurated as President of the United States, he explains why his father hesitated, before that time, to become Vice-President. He wanted to be Governor-General of the Philippines. Thus Teddy II adds to Roosevelt accomplishment—becomes what Teddy I wanted to become and couldn't.

* * *

¶ Aurora, Ill., has its own way of leaping ahead on Leap Year Day. It turns over the town to women for 24 hours. Miss Mildred Pratt, business woman, becomes Acting Mayor, the Fire Department is headed by a flaming blonde, the dark duties of the Chief of Police are taken over by a dashing brunette. Single women run the stores, direct the traffic, preside in the Police Court. But more than all that, they boss the banks for the day. The troubled male who turns to a bank for help is made, first of all, to sign on the dotted line. But before the lady banker accepts the applicant as her principal, she asks for proofs customary in such places—that he can keep up his interest.

Queen Wilhelmina Exhibits Own Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

QUEEN WILHELMINA of the Netherlands, who is a painter of merit, has for the first time arranged a public exhibition of 86 of her own works at the Royal Art Hall Kleykamp at The Hague, the proceeds to go to aiding needy Dutch artists.

Most of the pictures are oil paintings and water color drawings of landscapes done when Queen Wilhelmina was on holiday in Switzerland, Norway, and France, and in the neighborhood of the royal summer residences in Holland at Het Loo and Ruigenhoek.

Final Action On 'Lame Duck' Bill Delayed

House Allows Dissidents to Prepare Cases for Protest to Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — The House postponed final action on the "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution today to permit factions dissatisfied with its present form to perfect their cases for modification of the measure.

A vote on the conferees' report is scheduled for tomorrow. Although adoption of the Senate and House compromise is generally expected, indications are that Representative C. William Ramseyer (R.) of Iowa, will make a last-minute attempt to include in it a provision postponing ratification by each state until at least one branch of the State Legislature shall have been newly elected.

As it stands, the only qualification on state ratification is that it must be acted upon by three-fourths of the state legislatures within seven years from the date of submission.

The measure, which would become the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution and would end once for all the stage coach anomaly of representatives sitting in Congress 13 months after being defeated by their constituents, has already been passed by both houses of Congress. Differences in the two bills, however, necessitated a compromise which has yet to be accepted before it can go to the President for his signature.

The seven-year limitation on ratification by the states calls attention to a constitutional quirk which has escaped general notice. The only other constitutional amendment which has carried with it such a limitation was the eighteenth.

Some senators who have sponsored the measure for years opposed the limitation, but Mr. Gifford, leader of the House conferees, pointed out that at present there are several constitutional amendments which have been wandering about among the pigeonholes of state legislatures for more than 100 years, but which would go into effect any time a few states choose to add their approval to that given by others in the legislative past.

Cuban Vote Casting Quieter Than Usual

HAVANA, Feb. 29 (AP)—Officials today began the count of ballots cast in yesterday's election, which was described as "more orderly than usual," although one person was killed and several persons were wounded in clashes in the country. The balloting was followed today in various sources with charges of fraud, coercion and vote buying.

There was no clear indication as to how the election went in the scattering returns received early today and definite announcement of results was not expected for at least two or three days. It was estimated that approximately 65 per cent of the qualified voters cast ballots.

Throughout the island the Liberals, Conservatives and Populars elected delegates to municipal assemblies. These will nominate candidates for local officers and choose members of provincial assemblies which will elect delegates to a national convention preliminary to next November's election when Governors, provincial officials and members of the Legislature will be chosen.

BRITISH GEOLOGISTS TO EXPLORE ANDES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A British expedition, headed by Dr. J. W. Gregory, professor of geology at Glasgow University, has arrived in Peruvian territory on a journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, to study the geological formations of the mid-Andean range.

Miss M. McKinnon, a London natural scientist, is the only woman member of the expedition. She said that the party would eventually leave the Andes Mountains by way of the tributaries of the Amazon River, traveling afoot and by canoe. At least six months will be required to complete the geological survey and to reach the Atlantic coast.

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HITLER PLEDGES SOUND POLICIES IF FASCISTS WIN

Nazis Plan Hundreds of Meetings in Effort to Land Presidency

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 29—Opening his campaign for the Presidency, Herr Adolf Hitler yesterday reiterated his peaceful intentions. Speaking to Anglo-American correspondents in a talk frankly framed for foreign consumption, Herr Hitler virtually pledged his election would not endanger foreign policies of the Reich.

He said, "My victory will not deteriorate, on the contrary it will probably improve, Germany's relations with other countries. My victory will not menace Europe's security and peace unless some other nation is determined from the outset to endanger them."

Fascists are organizing hundreds of meetings throughout the country and preparing to distribute 1,000,000 election posters. At the same time the Democratic State Party opened its election campaign with a criticism of Fascism as entirely negative.

Herr Hitler handed to the American correspondents a copy of a letter addressed to President von Hindenburg protesting against intimations of Social Democratic newspapers that a Fascist victory would spell "chaos in Germany and Europe, the utmost danger as well as hostility at home and with other nations."

The Fascist candidate told the Field Marshal that the Democratic régime is hiding behind his venerable figure. Herr Hitler declared that he does not want to destroy President von Hindenburg but must fight him unless he steps aside.

Addressing an audience of 17,000 at the Berlin meeting Herr Hitler declared: "Misery reigns wherever you look in Germany." He added that millions of German peasants are faced with loss of farms, trade ruined, and the middle class extinguished. He said German prestige in the world had suffered greatly and that the crisis is moral as well as economic. Fascism, he declared, offers the country new faith, hope and confidence.

Herr Hitler was introduced by his publicity man, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who frankly stated that Herr Hitler's propaganda agent is the present distress which is driving millions into Fascist ranks.

Dr. Hermann Dietrich, Reich Minister of Finance, told the Democratic State Party the meeting of the Fascists was superficial. The present distress is the result of the World War, he said, and 10 years are not sufficient to offset the disaster caused by that conflict. The crisis the world is now passing through can only be overcome gradually and not by "stupid demagogues," he said. "For 13 years we have fought for Germany's recovery. The Fascists have fought for 13 years for the destruction of what has been achieved," Dr. Dietrich concluded.

Julian Leap Day Due to Discovery At Great Pyramid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Leap day, used every fourth year in the modern calendar, was inserted into the Julian Calendar in 46 B. C., by Julius Cæsar, according to Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth of the International Fixed Calendar League. Cæsar, he says, got the idea from the Egyptians, the first people to discover the exact length of a year.

Mr. Cotsworth explains the necessity of the quadrennial leap day as a means "for keeping the calendar in accord with the solar year, five hours and 48 minutes longer than the usual year's 365 days. This nearly six hours' excess can only be included as the 366th day in each leap year."

The Egyptians discovered the exact length of a year, he says, through measuring the shortest yearly shadows of the Great Pyramid. This pyramid was known to be the most perfect of a series purposely designed to keep agricultural operations true to the seasons, develop astronomy, navigation, etc.

It is known, he says, that its erection culminated experiments made by Egyptian astronomer-priests who measure sun-shadows at noon, and the passage of stars at night, in order to fix the recurrence of the seasons. The slope of the pyramid was built at an angle of nearly 52 degrees so that its apex would cast the noon shadow on its meridian baseline, where it could be easily and accurately measured.

Green Again Urges Short Work Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—A new demand for shorter working hours as "the only fundamental solution of unemployment" was made yesterday by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"At present," he said, "our conservative estimate shows that there actually is no more than 35 hours of work a week for each wage earner if all who want work are to have jobs."

Mr. Green's appeal was contained in a statement giving the federation's unemployment estimate, in which he said: "February brought no general change in the unemployment situation. . . . According to our estimate, the number out of work at the first of February was the same as in January—8,300,000."

Hoover Lays Burden of Crime Upon the People Themselves

Urging Reforms for Legal Administration, President Says Chief Requirement Is a 'Citizenry Imbued With a Spirit of Respect for Law'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—President Hoover today submitted to Congress a special message proposing far-reaching reforms in the administration of justice, designed to speed up the courts, remove legal anachronisms and reduce crime. The subjects covered ranged from court congestion to bankruptcy law reform.

The President said that the proposals "offer an opportunity for substantial improvement in the administration of justice. They tend to decrease the burden on the public treasury and upon litigants. None of them requires consequential increase in expenditures. They would reduce crime."

Prohibition was not a subject of the President's message. It was mentioned only indirectly; however, the duty of law observance was stressed when Mr. Hoover, in concluding, said:

"May I not say that important as these recommendations are, we must all keep before us the thought that effective administration of the law in a republic requires not only adequate and proper machinery, honest and capable officers, but, above all, a citizenry imbued with a spirit of respect for law."

Mr. Hoover's message was accompanied by a 70-page report on the bankruptcy act, prepared by Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, solicitor-general, and Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison, special assistant, in which an entirely new version of the act was proposed. Mr. Thacher and Mr. Garrison made an 18-months study of the present bankruptcy law and find it "ineffective."

A list of Mr. Hoover's detailed recommendations follows:

1. Additional federal judges and clerical force.

2. That federal courts be given "rule-making power" in criminal cases. This means that instead of letting Congress prescribe the machinery of criminal appeals, the Supreme Court will do it. Courts have this power in other English-speaking countries. Mr. Hoover denounces present long delays in appeals.

3. Legislation to permit an accused person to waive the requirement of indictment by grand jury.

4. Legislation to prevent invali-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

RESERVE BOARD REPORTS SOME IMPROVEMENT

Less Hoarding, Fewer Bank Failures—Hoover Signs Credit Relief Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—A continued tendency of money to return from hoarding, and a decline in bank failures, was reported today in the monthly statement of the Federal Reserve Board, following President Hoover's declaration that the new Glass-Steagall measure, signed by him Saturday, would further bolster confidence in the fiscal emergency.

"A decline in money in circulation after the first few days in February," the board reported, "reflected some return of hoarded currency, accompanying a decrease in bank failures." Other indices reported by the board showed business conditions relatively unchanged.

In signing the Glass-Steagall credit liberalization bill, Mr. Hoover revealed in a statement accompanying it that he has at least three additional bipartisan reconstruction proposals which he hopes Congress will consider in framing legislation. These are bills to assist depositors in closed banks, the general policy of economy in governmental expenditures, and bills to reform railway legislation.

President Thanks Congress

The text of Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

In signing this bill which comprises an essential part of the reconstruction program, I desire to express my appreciation to the leaders and members of both Senate and House of both parties, who have coöperated in its enactment. The fine spirit of patriotic nonpartisanship shown in carrying out the emergency program is, I know, appreciated by the whole country.

The bill should accomplish two major purposes:

First—In a sense this bill is a national defense measure. By freeing the vast amounts of gold (in excess of the gold reserve required by law), it so increases the already large available resources of the Federal Reserve banks to enable them beyond question to meet any conceivable demands that might be made on them at home or from abroad.

Second—It liberalizes existing provisions with regard to eligibility of collateral and thereby enables the Federal Reserve banks to furnish accommodations to many banks on sound assets heretofore unavailable for rediscount purposes.

Has Depressed Prices

The gradual credit contraction during the past eight months arising indirectly from causes originating in foreign countries and continued domestic deflation, but more directly from hoarding, has been unquestionably the major factor in depressing prices and delaying business recovery.

This measure, I am signing today, together with the additional capital provided for the Federal Land banks and the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will so strengthen our whole credit structure and open the channels of credit as now to permit our banks more adequately to serve the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce.

I trust that our banks with the assurances and facilities now provided will reach out to aid business and industry in such fashion as to increase employment and aid agriculture.

I am confident that the further nonpartisan measures of reconstruction to assist the earlier payment of depositors in closed banks, to apply rigid economy in government expenditures, to balance the budget, to reform railway regulation, etc., will be dealt with by the Congress in the same spirit of coöperation that these great questions have already received.

PROHIBITION IS RATED HIGH AS STABILIZER

Builders' Official Says Future Will Place It Close to Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — When the history of the last decade is recorded, and the reasons for social and economic stability are tabulated, prohibition will come close to heading the list, said Mr. Bernard Lyon, president of the Hartford Open Shop Builders' Exchange, at the annual meeting of the exchange in the Hotel Bond here.

"We hear much about the plentiful supply of liquor, but it is a fact," declared Mr. Lyon, "that in the past five years more than 30,000 men have come to our information bureau relative to work, yet none could be classed other than sober. It is remarkable when one considers the conditions. Here are great numbers of unemployed, fighting the hardest kind of battle, patiently and persistently trying to find work, rebuffed and often discouraged, but always sober, courteous and understanding.

"To my mind a general study or report pertaining to the construction business would be lacking that did not include a word on prohibition. While temperance and intoxication more or less concerned all industry, the fact remains that they constituted the greatest evil with which construction men had to contend. Indeed, before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment the construction worker was associated rather definitely in the public mind with liquor drinking, much to the distress of the sober majority.

"If you were to question contractors who have entered the field within the last five years on the subject they would be at loss to know what you are talking about. A curious thing we note is the direct relation of the moving pictures to the success of prohibition. In the old days the saloon was considered the workingman's club and a great protest went up when it was abolished; but the picture theater solved this phase of the problem by providing a vastly superior club.

"Before prohibition, when inclement weather stopped operations on construction work, the men would flock to the saloons for recreation. Later in the day, if the weather cleared and the superintendent wished to resume work, he would send messengers to the various bars to round up the gang. Nowadays, under similar circumstances we look up the movie programs, find out where the 'westerns' are, and have the ushers page the bricklayers and carpenters. Formerly, layoff periods, Saturdays and pay days, were conducive to heavy drinking; now at such times mother dresses up the children and dad takes them to the movies."

Roosevelt Takes Philippines Post

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 29 (AP)—Fulfilling one of his father's cherished ambitions, Col. Theodore Roosevelt today became Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Immediately he promised to work for "the well-being of the average Filipino." Sidestepping the delicate and perennial subject of Philippine independence in his inaugural address, he urged development of the islands until they are economically independent.

Greeted by an enthusiastic holiday crowd, the new Governor-General took the oath of office on the family Bible upon which his father rested his left hand when he was sworn in as President of the United States.

The new Governor-General recalled that his father had hesitated to accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States because of his desire to become Governor-General of the Philippines.

BRITAIN BEGINS ECONOMIC RULE UNDER TARIFFS

Described as Movement Leading to Reductions All Over World

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 29—Free trade in Britain ended and protection began with the ceremony in a crowded Second Chamber today in which the King's assent was given, amid scenes of much excitement, to a 10 per cent general import duties bill. A bewigged official cried in old Norman French, "le Roi le veult—the King wills it—" and four peers in scarlet robes representing His Majesty nodded in confirmation to the Speaker of the House of Commons in attendance with other members of Parliament at the foot of the throne.

The Marquis of Londonderry introducing the tariff debate in the House of Lords today described the measure now to be made effective as "experimental and modest." He asserted that it accorded with the wishes and desires of a great majority of the people of Britain.

The Government's main object in sponsoring it, he said, was lowering of tariffs throughout the world, in which he appealed to the United States to coöperate.

The bill provided, he outlined, for obtaining Empire development and coöperation among the component states of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and if that policy could be extended, it would be a big step in the direction of bringing about a general lowering of tariffs.

Opposed by Snowden

Viscount Snowden disapproved the measure and stated the free trade case against it in strong terms. His main point was that under free trade Britain had suffered from the world slump less than its protectionist neighbors.

"If," he said, "protection is going to increase employment in Britain we have the right to ask why it hasn't done so in protected countries." It is criminal, he declared, to gamble with the vital interests of Britain by adopting protection while staring them in the face was the disastrous failure of that policy elsewhere.

Concluding Lord Snowden said the bill would become law. Arguments against it would then pass into facts and that was his satisfaction in this hour of his temporary defeat.

Ships Rush Cargoes

A number of steamers, including the United States liner President Harding and the Cunarder Antonia, which have been racing across the Atlantic with goods to anticipate tariff duties, have got in in time, but many more have been shut out by bad weather. Two hundred ships were discharging dutiable goods in London today, 56 at Liverpool, 30 at Manchester, and 50 at Hull. Others are still en route.

Twenty foreign firms have taken up sites for factories in Slough.

Appeal Is Made In New York For Jobs Insurance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Febb. 29—Immediate enactment of a compulsory jobless insurance law to insure the setting up of machinery to meet future emergencies while public opinion is awake to the need was urged by civic leaders in a petition to the Legislature Saturday.

They asked for reconsideration of the recommendation by the Marcy joint legislative committee on unemployment which, while approving the plan of unemployment insurance, recommended withholding action at this time.

Nearly 100 economists, social workers and publicists subscribed to the appeal, holding that delay in enacting this legislation "may lead to public apathy" to the problem.

In support of its stand, the committee refers to the recent adoption by Wisconsin of the country's first compulsory unemployment insurance law, to the report by the interstate commission on unemployment insurance this month recommending prompt enactment of such legislation, to the Governor's message to the Legislature urging prompt action on the basis of this report, and to the committee's own indorsement of such insurance.

Loans to Railroads Approved by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid a number of railroads.

Loans authorized included: Missouri Pacific, $2,800,000; St. Louis & San Francisco, $2,805,175; Erie, $4,458,000; Alabama, Tennessee and Northern, $275,000; Nickel Plate, $9,300,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $3,629,500; Chicago and Northwestern, $7,600,000; Southern, $7,500,000.

In addition, the commission received applications from three other roads.

Meanwhile, it was announced the Reconstruction Corporation on Feb. 26, obtained $18,694,877 from the Treasury, making its total cash to date $48,345,740.

ECUADOR PROVINCES PROTEST

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 27 (By U. P.)—Protests were forwarded to Provisional President Moreno yesterday by the provincial governments of Azuay, Manabi, Oro, Rios and Carchi Provinces against the practice of sending laborers from Quito, the capital, to their districts to perform public works.

TRUCE ARRANGED IN EASTERN RIFT THROUGH LEAGUE

Week-End Parleys at Shanghai and Geneva End in Agreement of Japanese and Chinese to Terms for Armistice

U. S. TO JOIN LEAGUE BOARD IN SHANGHAI PEACE DISCUSSION

Simon and Hugh Wilson Take Lead in Rapid Negotiations as Japanese Redouble Attack on Chinese Position at Chapei

From the confusion of peace parleys held over the week-end both at Geneva and Shanghai, comes the news that terms for a truce have been agreed upon by the representatives of China and Japan at Geneva and that peace negotiations may be expected to be entered upon immediately at Shanghai. From Geneva it is announced that the League Council will manage the negotiations through its representatives at Shanghai and that the United States, which has been active throughout the week-end discussions, will take part. If the Chinese and Japanese Governments back their delegates at Geneva, peace will be well on the way before the League Assembly meets on Thursday. Parallel with the Geneva discussions has been the Shanghai talk between Chinese and Japanese leaders at the instigation of the British.

Stimson Note Only to Rouse Public Opinion

Hoover Reported Against Arms or Boycott in Eastern Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — President Hoover is depending on world public opinion, rather than the force of arms or economic boycotts, to uphold the Nine Power treaty in the Pacific and safeguard the integrity of China. This, it is learned on high authority, is the real meaning behind the letter which Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, wrote last week to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Administration believes that Japan can be forced to give up its illegal gains in Asia by the pressure of public opinion. It believes furthermore that peace cannot be enforced by arms. In this belief it is in accord with such diverse spokesmen as Mr. Borah and former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. It was the purpose of the Stimson letter to mobilize international sentiment behind the American declaration that it will never recognize as valid any new rights based on illegal force.

The United States has served notice that even though Japan does seize Manchuria and set up a Japanese Government in that Chinese state, the United States will not recognize the government now, or at any future time. The Administration hopes the League of Nations will take a similar attitude, and that it will not attempt to apply either military or economic sanctions to the delicate problem.

Depends on World Opinion

If other nations will stand with the United States in its declaration, President Hoover undoubtedly believes that the sheer weight of international opinion—which in the ultimate analysis is the thing on which all treaties rest—will compel Japan to give up its gains made at the bayonet's point and cause respect for the treaties which have been violated.

The Administration, it is learned, is not inclined to become a party to a threat of force by the League of Nations. The League has no army or navy of its own to make good a threat of force, and the larger members of the League, like Great Britain and France, it is felt, do not want to use force. It is chiefly the smaller members, which outnumber the larger ones, that are discussing force. On the other hand, the Administration discerns in England and France considerable sentiment in certain elements favoring letting Japan take and hold Manchuria.

Opposed to Arms Threat

Under these complex and often conflicting viewpoints, the letter of Mr. Stimson was more than a restatement of American foreign policy. It was an attempt to rally world opinion against illegal acquisitions by Japan of any Chinese territory; to rouse international sentiment against violation of treaties which Japan, China and other nations have signed in the past.

President Hoover is opposed to the threat of arms and also to the threat of force conveyed in discussions of official trade embargoes against Japan. He feels that the possible effects of such embargoes have not been fully assayed by many of those urging it. The first effect is to make the nationals of the country declaring the embargo the focus of the ill will of the second nation. These nations are placed in jeopardy, animosities develop, foreign residents are subjected to indignities, calls for protection are sent home, and the way is paved for something perhaps far more serious than the initial boycott.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 29—Sweeping peace plans, based on a conference of powers to preserve the armistice at Shanghai, which appear to have been virtually concluded, were arranged by the League of Nations Council in an emergency session this evening.

Sir John Simon (Britain) called the Council meeting to convey the news that under British auspices a meeting of Chinese and Japanese commanders had taken place and had practically arrived at an armistice agreement.

This having been achieved the Council got into action with a plan for an immediate conference at Shanghai. The meeting is to be between the Chinese, Japanese and other interested powers—that is to say the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

These powers seek final cessation of fighting and immediate reëstablishment of peace. Their deliberations, according to the Council's plan, are to be based upon the following concessions from both sides: Japan affirms that it has no territorial or political designs in Shanghai, that it has no intention of extending the Japanese settlement there, or advance the exclusive interests of Japan.

China guarantees the international and foreign concessions from attack on the part of the Chinese. Such conference depends entirely upon cessation of hostilities, and the Council requests the civil, military and naval aid of other powers in the Far East to bring this about. The Council specifically prescribes that this Shanghai arrangement must not prejudice or qualify the position taken by the League or other powers in the broader aspects of the Sino-Japanese affair.

The plan to end the war in the Orient was evolved rapidly here over the week-end as a result of conversations between the Americans and the British in particular and other interested parties generally. Sir John Simon and Mr. Hugh Wilson, American Minister at Berne, were the leading negotiators, and a timely meeting on the British flagship at Shanghai opened the way to the peace proposals.

Sir John Simon announced that he had authority from Washington to assure the Council of full American coöperation in the plan. He emphasized that the Chinese and Japanese must first cease fighting to permit the Council to meet in Shanghai. Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, assured the Council of fullest Italian aid. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour promised French support. Finally the two contestants, first Mr. Naotake Sato (Japan) accepted the plan, promising to send it for the approval of his Government, and Dr. W. W. Yen (China) warmly welcomed the proposal, announcing that he would most strongly urge its acceptance by his Government.

Adjourning the session, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, President of the Council, expressed the hope that the Chinese and Japanese will act swiftly enough so that when the Assembly meets on Thursday it will be able to make rapid progress. By this is is assumed that the Assembly may attempt to concern itself with the broadest aspects of the Sino-Japanese affair. If peace at Shanghai is secured, the Assembly's task will not be so difficult, though its opportunity to work out a constructive fundamental solution will be greater.

Following the Council meeting, Mr. Wilson handed Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, notification that the United States Government will be happy to associate itself with the plans outlined above for the reëstablishment of peace. The American representatives in the Far East are empowered to assist in the Council's Shanghai conference, providing Tokyo and Nanking continue the acceptance given to their representatives here.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 29—A renewed Japanese offensive at Chapei, where there has been little activity during the last two weeks beyond shelling and bombing, constituted the at-

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WOMAN FLIER PASSES TESTS OF STERN TYPE

Welfare Island Audience Questions Miss Earhart on Aeronautics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Of all the explorers, writers and the like, who have spoken at Welfare Island on successive Sunday afternoons recently, Amelia Earhart (Mrs. George Palmer Putnam) was asked the greatest number of questions by her audience after she had spoken for 40 minutes on a miscellany of aviation interest, including some details about her Atlantic flight which sounded fresh and new and as though they had not been published before.

Very early in her talk Miss Earhart asked how many of the men and women in the room had ever flown, and about a dozen hands went up. Commissioner Fishman said later that this is one of the most critical audiences in the world, quick to make known disapproval or boredom or both by the scraping of feet on the cement floor and that twisting and turning in chairs which says, more plainly than words, that enough is enough.

But not a foot scraped while Miss Earhart talked, and there was no whispering and wriggling, either. When the speaker had finished, and asked if there were any questions, a girl, dark-eyed and pretty, stood up and inquired brisky, "Are gliders practical?"

Remarkable Feats in Gliding

Miss Earhart spoke of what the Germans had done with gliders; really marvelous things, staying aloft without motor assistance for incredible number of hours. It was a fact, she said, the Germans taught all their fliers the vagaries of air currents by requiring glider training as preliminary to experience with powered ships; but it was also a fact that gliders would never be able to supply the rounded efficiency of the powered plane.

It was plain that the young girls in the audience were amused and inspired as well by Miss Earhart's explanation of her own financing of her first instruction in flying.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks, holder of many enviable records for speed flying, gave her first flight at Los Angeles. When she came down he told her $1000 would be about right for instruction and to buy a "little old plane." She told her father she needed the $1000 and he laughed and said "yes." She went off and signed up for instruction, and then went back to her father saying, "Well, I'm signed and ready for the money." And he looked at her and laughed some more because he said it was too bad she had taken him so seriously since he did not suppose she was serious, and he hadn't the $1000 anyhow for that purpose.

So she went downtown and got a job in the telephone company and that took care of the lessons and then her mother helped her with money enough to buy "the little old plane."

Defends Safety of Autogiro

One man wanted to know what the make of the safest known airplane was. Miss Earhart laughed, indicating the scrape she would be in with the manufacturers if she took to mentioning names under the heads of "best" and "next best."

"But," she said, "the autogiro is very safe as far as landing in time of trouble is concerned; you can come straight down in it, and it may crack up, but you won't be hurt, and can get out and walk away. But it can only carry two hours' gasoline, and you can't do much in distance flying on two hours' gas."

The famous woman flier told about what was perhaps the most exasperating incident on the transatlantic flight, which was the circling around the America and not staying over her long enough for Capt. George Fried to have bearings painted on the deck. When the ship appeared, he sent a man dashing below to get the pot of paint, but before he could get back and paint directions, the pilots of her plane, the Friendship, anxious about gasoline supply, had flown on their way. "But Captain Fried told me when we got back that he'd never let that happen again."

DR. CONRAD TURNS $1000 INTO CHURCH

To aid in balancing the church budget for the ensuing year, the Rev. Dr. A Z. Conrad, pastor of Park Street Church, has contributed $1000 of his salary, it was stated in the church bulletin distributed to the congregation at yesterday's services.

More substantial contributions from members of the church have been urged by the finance comittee in order to clear the church's deficit, it was announced.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK
CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
The Merry Widow
Donald Brian—Beppie de Vries
Eves. 50c-$2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c-$2.
Erlanger Th., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30.

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—Brown, Eve. Post.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

ERNEST TRUEX in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining."—Atkinson, Times.
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of Broadway.
Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in
THE LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th Street. Eves. 8:45.
Eves.: Bal. $1 to $3.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

Ten-Year Traffic Plan Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 29—A comprehensive traffic plan for the city of Norwalk, intended to meet all needs of that city until 1942, is now being developed by the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles. It is the most extensive task of its kind to be undertaken by the department's traffic section since its organization three years ago.

During the last year, the traffic section completed a total of 69 surveys in 61 different localities, eight towns having made requests for additional studies of particular intersections and locations not embraced in the first surveys.

The production of these surveys in the Connecticut communities is an integral part of the Motor Vehicle Department's general effort to improve traffic conditions for greater public safety on the highways.

This service and coöperative assistance is available to towns and cities of the State on request of the local authorities, and the scope of the service and demands upon it are increasing. In the first six months after the section was established, there were 11 surveys; 38 more were completed in 1930, and 69 were undertaken in 1931.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; Mississippi; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO presentation.
5:15 Toe Ticklers.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 The Broadwayite's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast Rehearsals; Mildred Hunt; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paul Shirley, viola d'armore virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 "Origin of Leap Day."
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedict Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Anthony Guarino, tenor.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Joe Beaulieu—Character Sketch.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Village Station Agent," skit.
7:00 Studio vocal.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—"The Songmaiden."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tatter."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—Pianologue.
2:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
3:00 NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company, "Rip Van Winkle."
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—Bradford organ.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:15 p. m.—Tiptoe Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Pied Piper of Radioland."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "The Prince of Wales."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Organ; Edward Allen.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, Speech by Ex-Premier David Lloyd George at St. David's Day Dinner, London.
4:35 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Le La May, baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Centennial address by Gerhart Hauptmann in memory of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.
2:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Special meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Ford Hall Folks: Leap Year Dance, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, evening.

Sixth in Washington Bicentennial lecture series, "General Washington and the Siege of Boston," by Prof. John C. Andrew, Boston University; lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics: "The Theory and Practice of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations," by Dr. C. J. Ratzlaff, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45.

Presentation of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," auspices Y. M. H. A., auditorium, 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8:15.

Music

29 Exeter Street—Boston University Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," continuous from 1 to 11.
Plymouth—"Happy Landing," 8:30.
Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

First in lecture series on current events by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. Albert F. Bemis, 40 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, 11.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Afternoon reception to new members, Mrs. Margaret Deland, speaker, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 3 to 5.

Harvard University: Third in lecture series in French, "Les années d'Italie de Stendahl," by Prof. Pierre Martino, University of Algiers, Emerson D, 4:30 (open to public).

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, Board of Directors, Exchange Rooms, 2.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Annual afternoon bridge, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Coöperative Workrooms: Informal open house, exhibition of work, 36 Washington Street, 3 to 5.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Business meeting and Presidents' Day; reception, musical program; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture on "Some Problems in Washington," by Mrs. A. J. George, auspices Activities Department, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etruscan and Roman Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Contemporary European paintings to March 3; contemporary Japanese paintings; Washingtoniana; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects, opening March 3.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Mayan objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth and eighteenth century prints and drawings. Chinese paintings of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties. From the Bruce collection.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Browning exhibition; Treasure Room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street. Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Howard E. Smith.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Romano.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Paintings. Through March 5.

Grace Horne's Gallery, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Water colors and oils by Arthur Musgrave.

Market for Exchange, 88 Broad Street—Exhibition of rare prints and old maps.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

The Child Walker Gallery Association, 234 Beacon Street—"The Technology Review."

Goster Bros., 4 Park Square—American miniatures.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of prints to March 12.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and Sgraffito prints.

Milton Public Library—Water colors by Annette Tisch. March 2-31.

The Currier Gallery of Art—Water colors, oils, illuminations, enamel.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boylston Street—Pictures by Leon Carrol.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

The Studio Workship, 85 Myrtle Street—Prints by Gauguin, Picasso, Matisse, Laurencin; through March 12.

Children's Art Center, 30 Rutland Street—Water colors and oils by Charles H. Woodbury.

Providence Art Club—C. Gordon Harris. Through March 6.

Twentieth Century Club—Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 7.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of prints belonging to members.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art—Surrealists art paintings, drawings, photographs. Through March 6.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some light rain or snow tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly colder; moderate east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain or snow tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder in northwest portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Snow, possibly changing to rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; rising temperature tonight and in east portion Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and possibly Tuesday morning; slightly colder Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds over north portion and strong north, shifting to west over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Tuesday with rain over central and north portions tonight and over extreme north portions Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair weather except for brief period of rain in south, and rain or snow in north portion early part of week, again about Thursday; temperatures near or about normal for most part, colder about Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	42	Montreal	24	28
Bismarck	34	58	Nantucket	36	38
Boston	31	36	New Orleans	68	84
Buffalo	36	36	New York	36	40
Calgary	24	36	Norfolk, Va.	40	48
Charleston	48	68	North Platte	38	66
Chicago	42	54	Philadelphia	38	42
Cincinnati	42	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	80
Denver	38	64	Pittsburgh	40	40
Eastport, Me.	20	28	Portland, Me.	26	34
Hatteras	44	58	Raleigh	40	64
Honolulu, T.H.	..	72	St. Louis	48	72
7p.m.Feb.28	70	..	St. Paul	38	58
Helena, Mont.	36	62	Salt Lake City	52	54
Huron, S. D.	36	56	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	50	72	SantaFe, N.M.	44	62
Kansas City	46	28	Seattle	40	46
Key West	72	78	Tampa	60	76
Los Angeles	54	74	Washington	36	44
Memphis	58	72	Wichita, Kan.	50	76
Miami, Fla.	..	80	Williston, N.D.	32	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 29. B—Maximum Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:26 p. m., Tuesday 5:47 a. m. Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:03 p. m.

DR. SMITH HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 29—Colby College yesterday paid honor to a member of its alumni, Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, author of the words of "America." A bronze tablet in his memory was unveiled at the college. Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college, presided, and the musical program included a hymn written by Dr. Smith to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Colby College in 1895.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH TONIGHT AT 8:15
"FASTEST, SMARTEST PLAY SINCE B'WAY."—GEO. BRINTON BEAL—POST
"HAPPY LANDING"
A New Play by John B. Hymer and William E. Barry with RUSSELL HARDIE
Mats. Thurs., Sat. 50c to $2. Eves. 50c to $2.50

JORDAN HALL, BOSTON
Wednesday Eve., March 2nd, at 8:30
Valiere ESTY
CONTRALTO
Mason and Hamlin Mgt. A. H. Handley

fine arts STATE THEATRE BUILDING 2nd WEEK
TWO HEARTS in 3/4 TIME
The GLORIOUS FILM WITH THAT MELODIOUS SONG "TWO HEARTS"

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK
NIGHTS 8:15—WED., SAT. MATS. 2:15
KATHARINE **CORNELL** in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street

Japan Starts Peace Move As New Attack Is Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

mosphere in which Japanese peace proposals were discussed today.

Chinese official circles deny the receipt of the Japanese proposals, which include mutual withdrawal of both sides and the convening of a round table conference, attended by Chinese and Japanese delegates and repesentatives of the foreign powers, to safeguard their respective interests and discuss the status of the Shanghai foreign settlement. It is pointed out that the Japanese are prepared to discuss such proposals only if they have a favorable reception from the Chinese.

Japanese forces reopened their attack on Chapei this morning, Japanese airplanes indulging in three hours' bombing, accompanied by a heavy artillery bombardment of the Chinese positions in the vicinity of the Paoshan road, where a heavy pall of smoke and flames indicates that one of the greatest fires experienced in the district is perilously near the foreign settlement. Following the bombardment, which the Chinese vigorously answered, the Japanese troops succeeded in crossing the Hongkew creek, moving into West Chapei under a heavy fire, and claimed two miles advance.

Along the Kiangwan front the Japanese having captured the village after a heroic resistance, are pressing their advantage, reinforced by 1000 troops who arrived on Sunday, the vanguards of two divisions ordered to Shanghai, but not yet arrived, although they are expected to land tonight under the command of General Shirakawa, senior commander sent to take charge of operations. The reinforcements resulted in greatly increased casualties and a perceptible lowering of the morale of the Chinese troops, who have withstood the severest battling with modern war equipment in China's history.

Addressing the correspondents today, Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, declared that the Chinese people are prepared to suffer the greatest sacrifices to achieve a permanent and lasting peace. If there are such things as righteousness and fair play and justice, he declared, they will prevail against Japanese aggression, but he held out no hope for peace under present conditions.

Shanghai Consuls Plan Joint Evacuation In Case Emergency Arises

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Preparation of emergency evacuation plans for nationals in the International Settlement of Shanghai is announced by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, to the Department of State. It is proposed, he says, that all nationals should, if emergency arises, receive notice to evacuate simultaneously. The moment for taking leave should be determined by a consular body meeting.

Having informed the French Consul-General that there were more Americans in the French concession than in the remainder of Shanghai, among them an American school, Mr. Cunningham says the former designated a member of the municipal council to arrange for coöperation with the American and other committees.

He further states that the French Consul-General reports less than one-fourth the refugees and no destitution in the French concession, as compared with two weeks ago.

Mr. Walter A. Adams, American Consul-General at Hankow, reports that nearly all Americans have evacuated Kwangchow, which the Communists have attacked three times within the last two weeks.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Representative Loring M. Black Jr. (D.) of New York attacked the Far East policy of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. Mr. Stimson, he declared, through misreading the logic of events, has run into a dilemma that may well have disastrous results to the United States. Japan, through either economic pressure or the crafty timing of a long-planned Asiastic thrust, has defied world opinion, popular and legalized.

He said that if China were a strong state, the world would not be in confusion as to the Asiatic situation. And further, had the United States lived up to the full meaning of the Nine Power treaty, China would have been a sovereign state and Japan would not have been so ready to question its rights. He urged that a conference of the nine powers be held to arrange adjustments satisfactory to Japan and China.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 29—The cheerfulness discernible in offices and streets today as the result of dispatches from Geneva and Shanghai indicates the possibility of an armistice at Shanghai.

The Stock Exchange is buoyant and is higher.

However, the Government is letting the public learn of peace efforts from abroad, since official disclosures at present might react unfavorably at Shanghai and other parts of China, leaving the impression that Japan was confessing weakness.

Separate negotiations apparently are progressing at Geneva and Shanghai, of which Japan initiated the former and Britain, or possibly the Chinese, the latter. Regardless of the terms, the Japanese moderates are very anxious to wind up the Shanghai affair speedily, foreseeing only disadvantages from continuing.

The domination of the army, however, has made it very difficult to agree when the League proposed a truce. The fact that the Government is now proposing a truce indicates that the military ardor is cooling, though it is impossible to determine whether this is because of the Chinese resistance or because civilian leaders are applying pressure, following the growth of the menace of an American boycott, about which there has been much propaganda here.

The Soviet snarl continues untangled, though Moscow is permitting the Japanese army to use the Chinese Eastern Railway eastward to Imienpo, where efforts from Harbin and Mukden indicate that the opposing Chinese factions have patched up their differences, thus lessening the danger against the Japanese.

Duplicating the Japanese-Soviet tension prior to the Tsitsihar campaign, the present situation is bringing reports of Soviet concentrations in the maritime provinces, the information coming from the Japanese Consul-General. It is reported from a reliable foreign source that the Soviets have been concentrating their troops from Europe since December, and that these now total 100,000, and also that they are constructing additional fortifications around Vladivostok, amassing food and munitions, believing that a clash is inevitable sooner or later over either Manchuria or the fisheries.

Mukden reports that Henry Pu Yi, former Chinese Emperor, has accepted the executive leadership of the new Government in Manchuria, which will be promulgated March 5, the ceremony having been postponed because Pu Yi's insistence on certain privileges for his followers delayed the final details.

DR. LOVETT ACCEPTS YALE CHAPLAINSHIP

The Rev. Dr. Sidney A. Lovett, pastor of Mount Vernon Congregational Church, Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street, announced his resignation yesterday to become chaplain of Yale University. Dr. Lovett stated that he would remain at the church through the first of June and would begin his new duties next fall.

His resignation came as a surprise to his parishioners. He has served as their pastor for 13 years and suggested that after such a lengthy service new leadership was advisable. Dr. Lovett is a native of Boston and a graduate of Yale University.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Ethel E. Clarke, Portland, Ore.
W. A. Petteys.
George C. Gebelein Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
John Leonard, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Emily Tucker Plosser, Birmingham, Ala.
Marion Theall, Weston, Mass.
Milton Theall, Weston, Mass.
Beatrice Murphy, Weston, Mass.
Dorothy Burnham, Brockton, Mass.
Grace H. Perkins, St. Paul, Minn.
Gertrude E. Miller.
Percy S. Bullen, London, Eng.
Alfred Perkins, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Grace Perkins, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Annie M. Newcomb, Cumberland Mills, Maine.
Mrs. Ethel D. Evarts, Portland, Maine.
Joyce Newcomb, Cumberland Mills, Maine.
William Mendoza, New York, N. Y.
Ralph Allen Phoenix, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Wade Allen Phoenix, Uxbridge, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel B. Baird, Lincoln, Neb.

REGISTRAR WARNS SPEEDING DRIVERS

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today issued a warning to motor vehicle drivers who think a few moments of their time is more important than the safety of pedestrians and other motorists. Speaking particularly with regard to 15 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, the Registrar declared that his office was prepared to penalize the criminally negligent driver to the fullest extent of the law.

In pointing out that last week's total of fatalities was twice that of the corresponding period of last year, Mr. Ryan called for the coöperation of local police agencies to cut down speeding and drunken driving. There were 31 convicted of driving after drinking last week and 42 licenses suspended for that offense, the records revealed. Three were convicted of drunken driving for the second time in six years.

MOTOR VEHICLE DROP IS LAID TO TAXATION

Pointing out that the number of motor vehicles on the streets and highways of the nation is today approximately 583,000 less than it was a year ago, Mr. Harry F. Stoddard, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, local branch of the American Automobile Association, declares that the high motor taxation is responsible for a substantial portion of the decrease.

The club executive cited the motor vehicle tax bill for 1931 as $1,022,000,000 and the average retail price of a motor vehicle in 1931 as $776.18. The average value of the motorcar over a period of seven years is 25.48 per cent of the retail price, or $197.77. Thus the value of all motor vehicles registered today is $5,130,153,800 he pointed out.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN PLANS SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 29—A fund which eventually will be used to provide scholarships for daughters of graduates of the Connecticut College for Women has been started by the college alumnæ association. The sum of $239, the entire balance in the treasury of the class of 1929, plus a gift of $800 from the class of 1932, which will join the growing ranks of the alumnæ in June, form the nucleus of the fund.

Since the first class was graduated from the Connecticut College for Women as recently as 1919, there are as yet no allumnæ with daughters of college age. For the present, therefore, the interest on the money will be used for scholarships whenever they are needed.

SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVE IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 29 (AP)—The shoe industry was the bright spot in the employment situation in Maine during January, the report of the United States employment service made public here today by Mr. Harry T. Burr, state director, shows.

Large numbers of workers were recalled to the boot and shoe factories, the report states. Activity in the textile industry remained quiet. Pulp and paper mills were fairly active. Shipyards, machine shops, furniture factories and wood-turning mills in general were operating on curtailed schedules.

OPTICAL MEDAL AWARDED

Mr. Theodore Lyman of Harvard University received the Frederick Ives medal for outstanding work in optical research at a joint banquet of the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America in the Parker House Friday night. Dr. E. C. Crittenden of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, made the presentation as president of the optical society.

NOTORIOUS CABARET CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Gov. Roberto Fierro of the State of Chihuahua has received official felicitations from the United States Government, conveyed by Mr. Seymour Lowman, Subsecretary of the Treasury, for the closing of the notorious cabaret, "The Hole in the Wall," which straddled the international boundary at Ciudad Juaraz, it is reported by the Governor's private secretary.

Farmers Oppose Receiving Funds From Gambling

Determined opposition to the legislative proposal that a percentage of the profits from legalized race track gambling be used to support the activities of the State Department of Agriculture, was expressed today by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation in a statement signed by its president, vice-presidents and secretary and forwarded to members of the Committee on Agriculture of the General Court:

Following a course strictly adhered to for many years, the statement says, the Farm Bureau "takes no position on legislative matters or other controversial questions which do not directly affect agriculture or the business interests of its farmer members. The Farm Bureau, therefore, has not taken sides on the question of whether race track betting should be made legal in Massachusetts or not.

"We are absolutely opposed, however, to that part of the bill which provides that a portion of the profits from the proposed legalization of gambling shall be used to support the activities of the State Department of Agriculture. The agricultural activities of the Commonwealth have been carried on successfully for a good many years without any support of this sort. We believe they will continue thus to be carried on.

"The benefits to agriculture and to old age assistance proposed in the bill to legalize betting at race tracks seem to cloak rather than to reveal the purpose of the bill. Certainly the organized farmers of the state are not in any way responsible for the proposal."

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

Tennessee Electric Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1932, net income of $3,283,019 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $3,511,419 in the like period last year.

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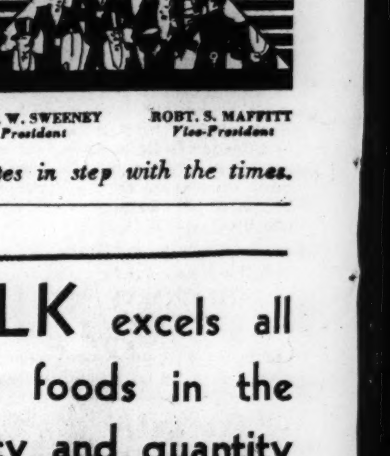

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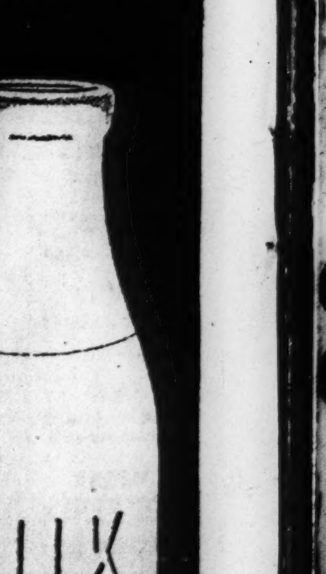

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New England Dairy and Food Council

ATTACK ON ROAD BILL PASSED BY HOUSE IS OPENED

Presidential Veto Said to Await Measure If Senate Adopts It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Reviving President Hoover's slogan that "we cannot squander ourselves into prosperity," administration leaders today hurried to an attack on the $132,500,000 emergency highway construction bill that was unexpectedly passed by the House on Saturday by a 205-109 vote. A presidential veto is believed to await the bill if the Senate follows the House action in approving the proposal.

The new bill appeared suddenly, and undoubtedly its quick passage in the Democratic-controlled House came as a surprise, even to supporters. Up to the present, Democratic leaders have leaned backward in their efforts to reduce rather than increase governmental expenditures. For example, the Costigan-La Follette bill for direct aid to unemployed was defeated in the Senate by the aid of Democratic votes.

For the most part, the brunt of the fight for Federal unemployment relief, or the "dole" as it has been called, has been carried by the Progressive and Insurgent groups. Defeat of the Costigan-La Follette bill appeared to have settled the matter for the time being, but the new measure revives the issue from a new angle.

"The bill has more of the aspects of the pork barrel than of relief from unemployment," Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, declared in a vigorous denunciation of the measure. He said the bill would give direct aid to only 35,000 people; asserted that benefits of the fund would be unevenly distributed, with the states of smallest population getting the largest per capita allocation, and concluded that "if there is to be economy in public expenditures and relief from burdens of taxation upon the people, economy must begin."

The House action undoubtedly presents a curious legislative situation. The bill was passed with the aid of a substantial block of 53 Republican votes. The financial emergency has thus far produced a wide degree of bipartisan support for reconstruction measures, and party lines have been in abeyance on these matters. Mr. Hyde himself, in his attack on the bill, recalls that "the Treasury Department and the Ways and Means Committee have been working in complete harmony and with the courageous determination to balance the budget and to preserve unimpaired the credit of the United States Government." The Ways and Means Committee is, of course, controlled by the Democrats. At the same time, Mr. Hyde attempts to place full responsibility for passing the present bill on the "Democratic organization in the House," which he asserts "railroaded" the bill through.

"At a time when the country is crying for economies of administration and expenditures, they (Democrats) pass a bill which requires more expenditures than all of the economies which have painfully and laboriously been achieved by the Appropriation Committee," Mr. Hyde said. The increased expenditures could only be met by additional taxation, he warned. It is not believed, however, that even in the House, the necessary two-thirds vote could be secured to pass the measure over a veto.

'Cattle Tsarship' Offered Lamont's Son by Soviet

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 29 (AP)—Mr. Robert P. Lamont Jr., son of the Secretary of Commerce, has been called to take charge of development of the cattle industry of Soviet Russia.

Mr. Lamont, now en route to New York, said he would sail for Moscow on "the first boat available" to study the offer, which would give him complete charge of the nation's cattle breeding. Mr. Lamont specializes in the breeding of Hereford cattle.

SENATE GROUP BACKS PHILIPPINE MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Senate Territories Committee Friday approved a bill providing for Philippine Independence within 19 years. The measure carried the vote of Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, an administration spokesman on the committee.

Only three of the 15 members of the committee announced opposition to the measure in whole or in part. It provides for a plebescite by the Philippine people between 15 and 17 years after a new Government, to be known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines, is established with the approval of the President of the United States.

Naval Telescope To Increase Depth Of Star Images

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29—The platform for the telescope to be installed in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, one of the largest pieces of optical machinery ever constructed, has been completed in the plant of the Baldwin-Southwark Corporation at Eddystone, near Philadelphia.

The platform, which weighs 17 tons and which will support the 40-inch reflecting telescope now in process of manufacture, was designed by Dr. G. W. Ritchey. When the huge telescope is completed it is expected to increase by 16 times the surface intensity of star images in given celestial fields, while the cost of the tube and the installation at the observatory will be very materially reduced from the cost of similar apparatus.

Dr. Ritchey, explaining the type of telescope, said the new curves of the optical surfaces in his design afford the greater efficiency, which it is figured will be 90 per cent, as compared with a 10 per cent efficiency in certain photographic studies formerly obtained. Further, the tube of the telescope will be only 10½ feet, in comparison with that of the Mount Wilson Observatory, which measures 60 feet.

The telescope is to have two optical mirrors, the 40-inch one to be concave, while the 16-inch mirror will be convex. The instrument will be insulated against changes in temperature.

Rains Help Quench Everglades Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 29—Heavy rains in the Everglades area where muck fires have been burning for some time afforded some relief, especially in the region west of West Palm Beach, travelers have reported. Observers believe that a week of steady rain will be required to completely subdue the flames over the burning area. The dry muck soil forms a kind of peat which burns readily and is not easily extinguished.

A survey of the burning areas made recently by state authorities revealed that drastic measures must be taken to stop these fires which occur every dry season, or the money spent on draining the Everglades will be a total loss. Muck soil which has once burned is useless thereafter.

Just west of Miami such a vast area has been burning for weeks that the smoke at times has hung heavily over the city. Mr. Ernest R. Graham, manager of Pensuco Farms, estimates that approximately 81 square miles in the area between the Tamiami and Miami canals have been burned. The blaze that now lingers in the muck, it has been uncovered, was started by hunters in an effort to run rabbits from cover.

Butterflies Do Not Stay Out Nights, But They Do Have Their 'Puddle Clubs'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Butterflies are far more than "flying blossoms." This is the conclusion of Dr. Austin H. Clark, American biologist, in an intensive study of the habits and routine of their daily lives, the results of which have just been published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Clark, who is a curator of the United States National Museum, has spent most of his spare time for many years watching the common types of butterflies about the District of Columbia, observing them as living creatures, rather than as museum specimens.

He found them behaving not greatly different from human beings. One of the phenomena he explains is that of the "puddle butterflies," which group themselves about the shrinking mud puddles of late summer. These, Dr. Clark said, might be compared with men's clubs in the human world, refuge of harassed males and escape for misfits who cannot make a place for themselves in the workaday world of butterflydom. In the puddle club, he found the butterflies all seemed remarkably congenial although they belonged to different species which sometimes were quite pugnacious in the fields.

Puddle butterflies late in the summer, it was found, will collect shortly after a rain when there can be no question of sufficiency of water in the fields. No matter how dry the country may be, however, no puddle butterflies will be seen unless the puddle species is very common.

Another phenomenon cleared up by Dr. Clark's investigation is that of the enormous increase of some species of butterflies following storms.

"It would seem evident," he says, "that the moisture provided by a shower enables many of these insects, previously prevented from emerging by the dryness, to escape from the chrysalids. In the cases I have studied it could not be due to the normal appearance of a late brood, as this normally takes place gradually over several weeks."

COTTON MILL OPERATIONS RISE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 29—Operations in Rhode Island cotton mills are about 35 per cent higher than Jan. 1, a rough survey of the industry indicates.

In a Setting of Winter Blue Grass

RANCH SCENE AT MEDFORD, ORE.

Field of the Fast-Growing "Poa Bulbosa," Which Reverses the Ordinary Processes of Nature.

Grassing of 50,000 Acres of Burned Range Land Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—What is believed to be the largest single attempt ever made to restore burnt-over forest and range land has been carried on in the Applegate section of Jackson County, Oregon.

Fires last year devastated many thousands of acres of government land on which ranchers ranged their herds, and on which they depended for maturing their stock. Reclamation of these areas is of vital importance to the farmers affected.

Rehabilitation is being undertaken by the Applegate Grange, and under the direction of Mr. C. C. Hoover of Medford, a vast area of 50,000 acres is being seeded to winter blue grass (poa bulbosa), a relative of the Kentucky blue grass, which has been extensively grown and developed by Mr. Hoover in southern Oregon for the past nine or ten years. Ten thousand pounds of seed were donated for this purpose by the Hanley & Hoover ranch.

Winter blue grass, which reverses the ordinary processes of nature, beginning its growth with the first fall rains, growing freely throughout the winter, maturing a seed crop in April or May, and becoming dormant for the summer period, has been proved by agriculturists and agronomists to be particularly adapted to this type of planting.

Movie Quality Depends On Public, Rabbi Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—More interest on the part of good people in upholding good movies was urged by Rabbi Louis Mann of Sinai Temple, here, who spoke before the motion picture committee of the Chicago Woman's Club.

A thoroughly good movie is not patronized well enough, he said, and therefore it is replaced by less constructive films. The enormous power of the movies, he continued, could be transformed into educational and inspirational channels if the good people of a community would shoulder their responsibility.

Tryout Courses For Vocational Guidance Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Recommendations for preparing school boys and girls wisely for working life are set forth in a summary of the vocational guidance section of the White House conference on child health and protection just published by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

They include:

Try-out courses in agriculture, industry, business and home making, in order to give each pupil a chance to find out what he himself would like best to do and could do best.

Vocational counselors in each school system to aid pupils in making a wise choice.

More and better facilities for the free placement of juniors, including placement officers who would follow up and supervise their employment.

Community provision for scholarships to children who otherwise would be obliged to leave school for work as soon as the child labor law permitted.

Extension of vocational courses already provided in colleges, technical schools, high schools and vocational schools and better organized continuation schools for young workers.

School administrators are warned that their vocational education plans must take into consideration the growing mechanization of industry and the effects of new inventions on established occupations and on the development of new ones.

KENMORE GROUNDS RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The grounds of Kenmore, old home of Washington's sister, Betty Lewis, in Fredericksburg, Va., have been formally turned over to the Kenmore Association by the Garden Club of Virginia, which has restored them to their former appearance. Mrs. Thomas W. Wheelwright of Richmond, who was made president of the Garden Club at the time funds were raised for the work, made the presentation.

STAMP MEN SEE POINT FOR DOUBT IN POSTAL LAWS

Ban on Reproductions in Catalogues, They Think, Open to Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — The American Philatelic Society, representing principal stamp collectors in the United States, has determined to find out whether the stringent restrictions on illustrations of postage and revenue stamps imposed by law are absurd or whether they actually contribute to the protection of these "securities" of the United States against forgery.

The problem has been referred to a stamp illustration committee, designated by Mr. Clarence Hennan, president of the society. It is composed of Col. C. S. Hamilton of the General Staff of the United States Army, possessor of the premier specialized collections of stamps of Mexico; Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., retired, a specialist in early issues of Italy and France and other Mediterranean states, and Mr. Mayo Dudley, journalist, collector of the stamps of Hawaii and Chinese treaty ports.

Illustrations of United States stamps, except details of the border and frame, is now absolutely prohibited by provisions of the federal penal code. Illustrations of foreign stamps are permitted in black and white if the plates from which the prints are made are defaced. Importations of foreign stamp catalogues, albums and other publications in which the illustrations of stamps do not conform to these rulings are barred from entry into the United States. And only those catalogues made especially for the American buyer at great additional expense do conform, it is pointed out.

"Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and other foreign governments impose no such restrictions and some of the illustrations of stamps made abroad and appearing in the highest class publications imitate all the colors of the original stamps without coming under suspicion of being intentional forgeries subject to prosecution," the society says.

The philatelists assert that all important detections of forgeries of American and foreign stamps have been made by stamp collectors and not by law enforcement agencies of the United States or other governments.

Since they contribute thousands of dollars annually to the postal revenues for which there is no postal service, the stamp collectors are one of the few sources of profit to the Post Office Department. Any reasonable proposal for modifying the law governing illustrations of postage stamps, they believe, is entitled to serious governmental consideration.

Highways Prove State's Largest Item of Expense

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Expenditures of state governments in 1930 showed a marked gain on the preceding year, but, as reported by the census bureau, they were only slightly in excess of revenues.

The 48 states piled up expenditures of $2,290,270,000, against $2,061,016,000 for 1929. The 1930 revenues totaled $2,243,110,000. Net indebtedness stood at $1,833,427,000.

Of the total $788,000,000 went to permanent improvements, 80.5 per cent of this being spent on highways. Education received $28,811,000 more than the preceding year, for a total of $40,091,000.

Twenty-three states, said the bureau, not only balanced their budgets but had a surplus after meeting all costs, and 20 of them reduced their net indebtedness. Per capita receipts to the states—that is the amount paid toward running state government for each man, woman or child, totaled $18.39. This compared with $5.14 per capita receipts in 1917.

Alabama Prisoners Earn Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama has put into effect a unique system in favor of the convict whereby 1000 men have been released to return to their homes to aid their families during harvesting and sowing of crops, and other wage-earning help that they may give during the slack period.

Among them are those who are short-term prisoners, those who did not have sufficient money to pay up costs, and those whose behavior and character records warrant such privilege.

So far the idea has worked well. Several have made enough money to settle their costs and secure their freedom. Others have taken care of destitute families who would have been entirely without any help.

RECORDS PROVE EFFECTIVENESS OF ARBITRATION

American Tribunal Has Clean Score in 2567 Cases in Six Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—During the six years in which the American Arbitration Tribunal has been in operation, 2567 controversies were submitted for adjudication and only 10 confirmations of the arbitrators' awards were opposed in the higher courts. In each of these instances the disputed award was upheld by the courts, according to a report just published.

Nearly every kind of commercial dispute has been brought to the tribunal, from controversies arising out of mergers of corporations and dissolutions of partnerships to claims for household goods damaged in the operation of moving. The amounts involved in the claims have reached several million dollars in some instances, and in other cases the controversy has involved no money payment, but the question of rights under agreements or performance of contracts.

During the six-year period the asssociation has built up a system of arbitration by installing facilities for carrying it on in 1700 cities and in many trade groups. The cost of arbitration has averaged around 1 per cent of the claims involved, while the speed record of the courts has been most marked, since in some instances many cases were decided at one hearing. The fact that no decision has yet been reversed is cited as a great gain over ordinary legal procedure.

Approximately 3000 men have served as arbitrators, generally without compensation as a public service to industry, and more than 5200 persons have appeared in the matters submitted for arbitration. Several hundred lawyers have appeared in the interests of these disputants.

In the beginning of the practice of arbitration in the United States, most of the cases came from business men in controversy who signed agreements to submit their differences to arbitration. Today 78 per cent of the cases referred arise out of arbitration agreements in contracts.

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Dinner Knives	42.00	27.00
Bouillon Spoons	20.00	12.00
Butter Spreaders	22.00	14.00
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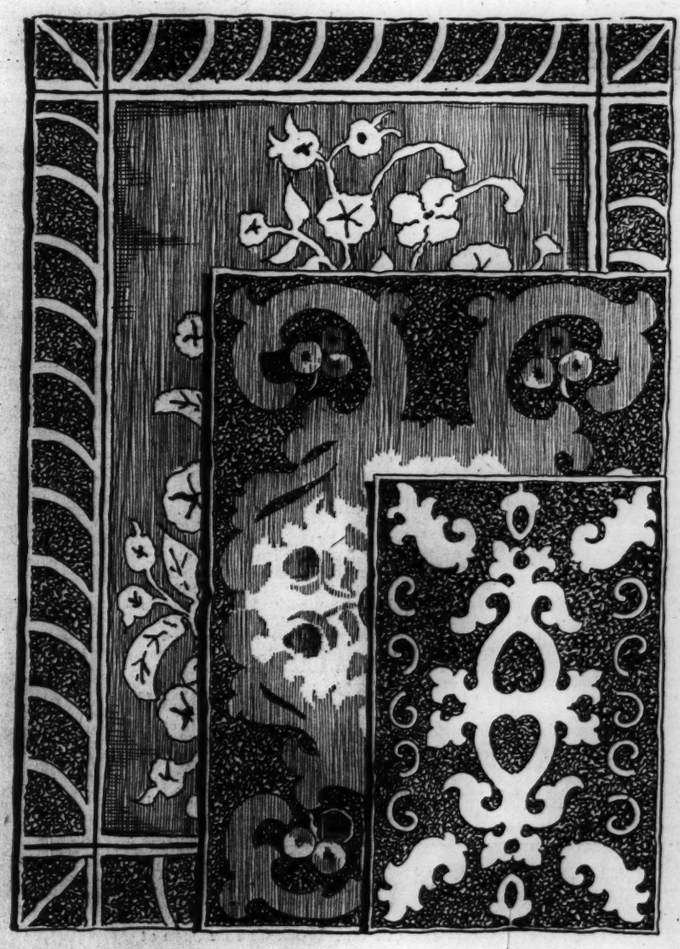

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NEW YORK

Hoover Lays Burden of Crime Upon the People Themselves

(Continued from Page 1)

dating grand jury indictments because of technicalities.

5. Legislation to enable the Attorney-General to forgo prosecution of children in federal courts.

6. That where a corporation, organized under the laws of one state, does business in another state it should be treated as a citizen of the state where it carries on business as respects suits brought within that state between it and citizens thereof.

7. Sweeping reform of bankruptcy procedure, with an entirely new bill to replace the present act.

8. Legislation to supplement the District of Columbia prohibition law.

"Our present bankruptcy act has failed in its purpose and needs thorough revision," Mr. Hoover declared.

Huge recent increases in number of bankruptcies and in liabilities are due, he says, to deeper causes than economic depression. Mr. Hoover's figures, and the statements contained in the Thacher-Garrison report, are similar to those previously submitted by Mr. Thacher to the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges, of which Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, is chairman.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On previous occasions I have called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of strengthening and making certain changes in our judicial and law-enforcement machinery. Since then substantial progress has been made both through improved methods of administration and additional legislation. However, there is room for further improvement.

With this in mind, in my annual message on the state of the Union, I stated that I would address the Congress at a later date on important matters of reform in organization and procedure of criminal law enforcement and the practices of the federal courts.

The subjects are of highly technical character. They have been exhaustively examined by the Department of Justice, the Commission on Law Enforcement, and recommendations have been made over many years by various bar associations of the country.

Congestion in the Courts

Improvement has been shown during the past three years through steps taken under direction of the Attorney-General in more efficient organization of enforcement agencies through congressional action in concentration of the responsibilities in the Department of Justice and through the prison reform laws passed by the Congress. Yet despite every effort there is still undue congestion in the courts in a number of districts.

The following statistics indicate this congestion as well as the progress made:

In private litigation in the federal courts in the last five years there has been no large increase in the number of cases commenced, but the courts have not been able to reduce the number of such cases pending and awaiting trial.

The number of government civil cases begun in 1928 was 20,695, increasing each year until in 1931 the total was 25,332. Cases terminated during this period show that the Judicial Department has kept pace with the increase but has been unable to reduce the congestion.

The number of bankruptcy cases begun has increased from 53,000 in 1928 to 65,000 in 1831, with a steady increase in the number of cases undisposed of at the end of each year.

Criminal Cases

Criminal cases commenced have increased from 1928 to 1931, but the number pending shows a decrease from 30,400 at the end of 1928 to 27,900 at the end of 1931. In 1931 alone 4000 more criminal cases were disposed of than commenced, showing a definite gain in this field. There has also been a steady improvement in the quality of the work of the prosecuting agencies. Despite an increase in the volume of criminal cases begun, there has been a steady reduction in the number left pending each year.

The results attained show a greater percentage of convictions and a lower ratio of dismissals and acquittals. In 1928, 78.3 per cent of criminal cases terminated were by verdict and plea of guilty, while in 1931 this ratio had increased to 84.2 per cent. In 1928, 21.7 per cent of criminal cases were terminated by dismissal or acquittal, while in 1931 this figure had fallen to 15.8 per cent.

Final results of the more effective work of the federal agencies for enforcement of criminal laws are evidenced by increase of prisoners. The number of federal convicts in prison institutions and on parole increased from 19,110 at the end of 1928 to 27,871 on June 30, 1931. During the same period the number on probation increased from 3500 to 12,000. The total number of federal convicts under some form of restraint was 39,900 on June 30, 1931, as compared with 22,600 on June 30, 1928.

Prison Congestion Relieved

The recent reorganization of the parole and probation systems not only has produced a humane result, but has relieved an otherwise impossible congestion. These gains in effectiveness have been the result mainly of improvement in personnel, of administrative effort and reorganization, and not of reforms in judicial procedure.

I commend to the attention of the Congress the recommendations of the judicial conference on the subject of increased personnel. Relief should be granted in those districts where private litigants are suffering from delay, where civil and criminal dockets are seriously congested, and additional judges are needed.

Reform in Criminal Procedure

The extent of crime is and must be a subject of increasing concern to the Government and to every well-disposed citizen. This increase is by no means confined to the violation of new criminal laws.

Some part of all crime is due to confidence of criminals in the delays of the law and to their ability to avoid conviction and to delay penalties by misuse of the procedure and provisions of the law intended to assure fair trial. This is more manifest in procedure in the courts of some states than in the federal courts.

Yet important reforms in the federal establishment and in the federal procedure are needed and must be undertaken. Aside from its direct result, the indirect result of high standards in the federal courts is of nation-wide influence.

Criminal Appeals

The present procedure in criminal appeals to the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal and the procedure in the United States District Courts, in preparation for appeals after verdicts of guilty, lend themselves to delay and unnecessary expense. With the granting of bail and the stay of execution of the sentence, the convicted person loses all incentive to expedite his appeal.

No small part of the general criticism of the delay in criminal cases rises from the delays in the preparation and hearing of appeals after verdicts of guilty, and a reform in these particulars would be a long step in advance.

Respect for the law and the effect of convictions as a deterrent to crime are diminished if convicted persons are observed by their fellow citizens to be at large for long periods pending appeal. All steps subsequent to verdicts of guilty are involved in these processes. A statutory code of procedure on this subject would not be sufficiently flexible.

I suggest that the Supreme Court of the United States be authorized to prescribe uniform rules of practice and procedure in criminal cases for all proceedings after verdicts in the District Courts, and for the Circuit Courts of Appeal, including the courts of the District of Columbia.

The success of the Supreme Court in the prompt disposition of criminal cases brought before it gives confidence that it will deal effectively with this subject.

The objection heretofore advanced to authorizing the Supreme Court to establish uniform rules of procedure in civil cases, that such rules would destroy the conformity between practice in state and federal courts, has no validity against the proposal for uniform procedure in criminal cases, in which no conformity exists.

Waiver of Indictments

Legislation should be enacted to permit an accused person to waive the requirement of indictment by grand jury. Where the accused admits his guilt, preliminary hearings and grand jury proceedings are not necessary for his protection, they cause unnecessary expense and delay. In such cases the law should permit immediate plea and sentence upon the filing of an information.

That would allow the accused to begin immediate service of his sentence without languishing in jail to await action of a grand jury, and would reduce the expense of maintenance of prisoners, lessen the work of prosecutors, and tend to speed up disposition of criminal cases.

Invalidity of indictments through the disqualification of grand jurors.

There have been many instances, some recently in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where indictments, returned after long and expensive hearings, have been invalidated by the discovery of the presence on the grand jury of a single ineligible juror. By law applicable to the United States district courts, including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, it should be provided that if not less than 12 eligible grand jurors vote for an indictment it shall not be invalidated because of the presence of ineligible jurors.

Legislation should be enacted limiting the time for making motions to quash indictments because of disqualifications of grand jurors.

All the foregoing proposals relating to criminal procedure should be made applicable to the Supreme Court of the District. In addition, the statutes in force in the district respecting the qualifications of grand and petit jurymen and their selection should be thoroughly examined and overhauled. Grounds of ineligibility now exist which do not affect the availability or impartiality of jurymen.

The system now in operation in the District for preparing lists of persons qualified for jury service requires improvement.

Juvenile Delinquents

Each year many juveniles charged with violation of law fall into the custody of the federal authorities. In the interest of child welfare there should be legislation enabling the Attorney-General to forgo prosecution of children in the federal courts and to return them to state authorities to be dealt with by juvenile courts and other state agencies equipped to deal with juvenile delinquents.

Jurisdiction Based on Diversity of Citizenship

The Constitution provides that the judicial power of the federal courts shall extend to cases between citizens of different states and the judiciary acts have provided for the exercise of this jurisdiction. In its application, the courts have determined that a corporation shall be deemed a citizen of the state under whose law it is organized. Cases involving corporations, with jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship, form a substantial part of the business of the federal courts.

Legislation heretofore has been proposed to abolish entirely the jurisdiction of the federal courts based on diversity of citizenship. I do not approve of such a measure.

The reasons which induced the constitutional grant to the federal courts of jurisdiction over cases between citizens of different states still exist. To abolish that jurisdiction entirely would work to the detriment of those states which look to outside capital for the development of their business and commerce.

As applied to special types of cases, however, affecting corporations, the present law allows the federal courts to exercise jurisdiction because of diversity of citizenship, in cases not within the real purpose and spirit of the constitutional provision referred to.

Urges Liberalization

I recommend the consideration by the Congress of a measure to modify this jurisdiction to a limited extent by providing that where a corporation, organized under the laws of one state, carries on business in another state it shall be treated as a citizen of the state wherein it carries on business as respects suits brought within that state between it and the residents thereof and arising out of the business carried on in such state.

Such a change in the law would keep out of the federal courts cases which do not really belong there and reduce the burdens of the federal courts without impairing in any degree the diversity of citizenship jurisdiction which the framers of the Constitution had in mind.

Prohibition Law in the District of Columbia

I have hitherto recommended legislation effectively to supplement the prohibition law for the District of Columbia. The Attorney-General has made recommendations as to the character of such legislation before the committees of the Congress. I again urge favorable action.

Bankruptcy

The Federal Government is charged under the Constitution with the responsibility of providing the country with an adequate system for the administration of bankrupt estates.

The importance of such a system to the business life of the community is apparent. The number of cases in bankruptcy has steadily increased from 23,000 in the fiscal year 1921 to 53,000 in 1928 and to 65,000 in 1931. The liabilities involved have increased from $171,000,000 in 1921 to $830,000,000 in 1928 and to $1,008,000,000 in 1931, and the losses to creditors have increased from $144,000,000 in 1921 to $740,000,000 in 1928 and to $911,000,000 in 1931.

The increases are therefore obviously not due to the economic situation, but to deeper causes.

A sound bankruptcy system should operate—

First, to relieve honest but unfortunate debtors of an overwhelming burden of debt;

Second, to effect a prompt and economical liquidation and distribution of insolvent estates; and

Third, to discourage fraud and needless waste of assets by withholding relief from debtors in proper cases.

Sees Revision Needed

For some time the prevailing opinion has been that our present Bankruptcy Act has failed in its purpose and needs thorough revision. During the past year the Department of Justice, with my approval, has conducted an investigation into the administration of bankrupt estates in the federal courts.

Nation-wide in its scope, the inquiry has involved intensive study of the practical operation of the Bankruptcy Act under varying local conditions throughout the United States. Court records and special reports of referees have been analyzed. Organizations of business men and lawyers have assisted in gathering information not available through official channels. Judges, prosecuting officers, referees, merchants, bankers, and others have made available their experience.

Data gathered by the Department of Commerce relating to causes of failure and the effect of bad debts upon business has been studied. The history of bankruptcy legislation and administration in this country, and in Great Britain, Canada and other countries, has been reviewed.

Wherein Defective

The inquiry has now been completed. Its result is embodied in a report which is transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress. Thorough and exhaustive in detail, it presents the information necessary to enable the Congress to determine the faults in the present law and to devise their cure.

The present Bankruptcy Act is defective in that it holds out every inducement for waste of assets long after business failure has become inevitable. It permits exploitation of its own process and wasteful administration by those who are neither truly representative of the creditor nor the bankrupt.

Except in rare cases it results in the grant of a full discharge of all debts without sufficient inquiry as to the conduct of the bankrupt or of the cases of failure. It discharges from their debts large numbers of persons who might have paid without hardship had the law discriminated between those overwhelmed by misfortune and those needing only temporary relief and the opportunity to deal fairly with the creditors.

The Bankruptcy Act should be amended to provide remedial processes in voluntary proceedings under which debtors, unable to pay their debts in due course, may have the protection of the court without being adjudged bankrupt, for the purpose of composing or extending the maturity of their debts, of amortizing the payment of their debts out of future earnnings, of procuring the liquidation of their property under voluntary assignment to a trustee; or, in the case of corporations, for the purpose of reorganization.

The act should be amended to require the examination of every bankrupt by a responsible official, and a full disclosure of the cause of his failure and of his conduct in connection therewith for the consideration of the court in determining whether he should have his discharge.

Question of Discharges

The discretion of the courts in granting or refusing discharges should be broadened, and they should be authorized to postpone discharges for a time and require bankrupts, during the period of suspension, to make some satisfaction out of after-acquired property as a condition to the granting of a full discharge.

The choice of the liquidating personnel should be limited to competent individuals or organizations after careful consideration by the courts of their qualifications and ability to maintain an efficient and permanent staff for the conduct of the business.

Compensation for such services should be upon a scale which will attract trained business organizations. Competent officials should be continuously charged with the observance of the administration of the law and with the duty to suggest to the courts and to Congress methods for its improvement.

The present statute is susceptible of improvement to eliminate delay in its cumbersome processes, much of which results from a confusion of judicial and business functions.

The inquiry has not stopped with the collection of information and an expression of general conclusions. Its results have been embodied by the Attorney-General in a bill for revision of the present bankruptcy act in order to present the proposals in concrete form.

I earnestly commend them to your consideration.

Conclusions

Reform in judicial procedure is, for many reasons, a slow process. It is not to be brought about by any single measure. It can best be accomplished by dealing with the subject step by step, the sum of which, in the course of time, will result in definite equipment.

Taken together, the proposals above outlined offer an opportunity for substantial improvement in the administration of justice. They tend to decrease the burden on the public treasury and upon litigants. None of them requires consequential increase in expeditures. They would reduce crime.

In concluding, may I not say that, important as these recommendations are, we must all keep before us the thought that effective administration of the law in a republic requires not only adequate and proper machinery, honest and capable officials, but above all a citizenry imbued with a spirit of respect for law.

Siam's New Minister To the United States

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PHYA SUBARN SOMPATI

He Calls Radio an "Interpreter" of American People's Customs.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Mr. Phya Subarn Sompati, recently appointed Siamese Minister to the United States, likes the radio.

His Washington circle of friends is wide, and he was educated at Cambridge, Eng. Appointed Minister to the United States in January, 1932, and received by President Hoover. Mr. Sompati came directly from Tokyo, where he served three years as Minister to Japan. Born in 1882, he held many important positions of trust in the Government of the King of Siam. He is married and has three children.

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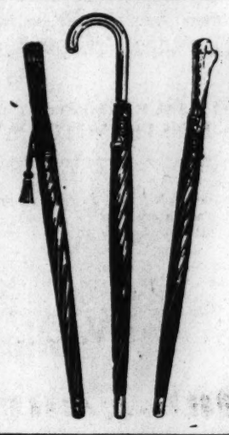
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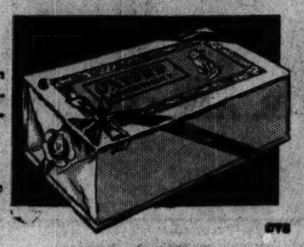
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ARMED LEAGUE PLAN PROMOTED AS PEACE STEP

Tardieu Follows Harmon in Geneva Proposal of United Air Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The central idea of the French disarmament project, presented by M. André Tardieu at Geneva, was already contained in the peace plan put forth about three years ago by Col. Clifford B. Harmon, founder and president of the International League of Aviators, according to M. Maurice Colliex, president of the French section of this league, at its recent annual meeting here.

M. Colliex recounted the persistent effort which Colonel Harmon has made in behalf of the proposed "United Air Force for Peace and Defense" which would operate exactly as M. Tardieu outlined at Geneva. In fact, this is not the first time that Geneva has heard of such a united air force, since one of the sub-committees of the Disarmament Conference, in April of 1929, studied and debated the Harmon project.

Colonel Harmon has also developed it before the members of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale in 1931, and a committee composed of diplomats, most of them of ministerial rank, studied it carefully, and brought out a favorable report concerning it.

M. Colliex also narrated how Colonel Harmon, in his travels over Europe and America, has interested kings, presidents, governors and statesmen in his project, and many have suggested modifications and improvements of it.

The French section decided to send a telegram of congratulation and good wishes to Colonel Harmon, who is now vacationing at Cannes, requesting him to pursue, with greater vigor than ever, his campaign in behalf of the united air force, which has already been officially approved by France and Holland.

National Forests Graze Fee Reduced

More than 26,000 ranchers and stockmen of the West will benefit by the 50 per cent reduction in fees charged for allowing livestock to graze in the National Forests, just announced by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, has been seeking a substantial reduction in these fees as a measure of real assistance to ranchers, sheep growers and cattle owners.

Mr. J. Byron Wilson, general manager of the corporation, has returned to Boston from Washington, after conferences with officials of the Forestry Department and other Government authorities, in his efforts to secure a reduction.

The reduction in fees is for the year 1932 only, and is regarded as an emergency measure, due to last year's drought, unusually heavy snows this winter, which has forced the purchase of an unusual quantity of high-priced feeds, and the prevailing winter weather in the West. The average fee charged for grazing in 1931 was 14½ cents a month per head for cattle and 4½ cents a month for sheep.

Wool Corporation To Support Market

In view of the gradual business improvement "which everyone expects to follow the Federal reconstruction legislation recently enacted," the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, and representing 35,000 wool growers throughout the country, "is determined to suport the market to the fullest extent of its ability," regardless of efforts of buyers to bear down on prices of wool.

Pointing out that the goods trade, "always well organized and keenly watchful," is bearing down on prices, and that the top makers have yielded slightly under this pressure, attempting to pass it on to the holders of wool, the National Corporation, in a statement today, outlines its policy of supporting the market "during this critical period."

The organization "does not feel inclined to lead the way or to follow in the footstep of others, in any move that would of necessity add to the already heavy burdens the growers have to carry," its officials say. "Wool is a world commodity; its value is established in world markets on the basis of existing world conditions. The American wool grower is powerless to stem the tide there in either direction but he does have the power to help at home. If the price is established at the shearing plant at a lower level than world conditions justify, the full benefit of the protective tariff naturally cannot be obtained."

Howard Pleads For Unmodified 18th Amendment

Substitution of government control of liquor for the Eighteenth Amendment was opposed strongly yesterday by Mr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee, at a union mass meeting of churches. Speaking in the Brighton Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Howard replied to a recent attack on prohibition made by the Rev. William E Gardner, assistant rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston.

Regulation and control of liquor have had a trial of 5000 years, under every form of government supervision and restriction, and have failed to provide the so-called social and individual compensations without their concomitants of drunkenness and crime, Mr. Howard said.

The United States tried a thousand experiments to control the use and sale of alcoholic liquor, the speaker pointed out, but it always resulted in failure because government control means government sale. And the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, he said, under any system, always have resulted in intoxication and crime and always will.

Mr. Howard urged unmodified retention of the prohibition amendment. "Allow the wets to tinker with the Eighteenth Amendment," he concluded, "and there is no telling to what length of liberality and license they will go."

Von Hindenburg's Election Forecast

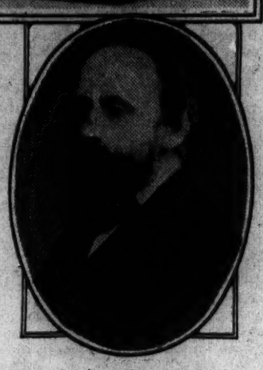
"In the forthcoming German election von Hindenburg will get twice as many votes as Hitler," was the prediction of Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn of the Brooklyn Eagle, speaking before the Old South Forum yesterday on "Personal Impressions of Europe's Big Four."

"Chancellor Bruening is calm, quiet, philosophical—almost ascetic," he said. "He faces facts but still thinks they can best be worked out internationally. He and M. Laval have approximately the same ideas on international affairs. M. Laval, although out of power just now, will probably be in again soon."

Of Mussolini, Mr. Kaltenborn said, "he has become a dove. Most of his nationalistic statements in the past have been for home consumption anyway and his position is so well consolidated now that he can turn to internationalism. Ramsay MacDonald of England is an internationally minded Labor leader—an enthusiastic idealist. Each one of these four leaders is an internationalist at heart although they cannot always so talk before their own parliaments."

He scouted the idea of isolation for the United States. "We have some $26,000,000,000 invested abroad, counting both Government and private funds," he said. "Economics and trade are international now, while politics are still largely national. The peoples of the world are trained to think nationally. Their leaders must change that."

He Tapped Unlimited Power



Top—Original Dynamo Electric Machine Now in South Kensington Museum, London. Bottom—SAMUEL ALFRED VARLEY, Inventor Known as the "Father of the Dynamo."

HONOR PLANNED TO INVENTOR OF FIRST DYNAMO

British Engineers to Observe Centenary of Man Who Made It

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Preparations are being made here to celebrate the centenary this spring of Samuel Alfred Varley, "father of the dynamo."

The Institution of Electrical Engineers in London is to hold commemorative ceremonies in May.

Born on March 22, 1832—nearly a year after Michael Faraday's discovery of magnetic induction—Samuel Alfred Varley made in 1866 the first "self-exciting" dynamo electric machine. This machine was the outcome of independent research and original discoveries on his part of the dynamic fundamental of magnetism in iron.

The discovery of magnetic induction had not been previously carried far enough to permit its being embodied in a practical machine, so the distinction of being "father of the dynamo" is generally accorded to Varley.

At the great International Inventions Exhibition of 1885, Varley's original machine was placed on exhibition, and used practically to generate current. He was awarded the gold medal of the exhibition for "devising the first self-exciting dynamo machine."

This original machine was lent to South Kensington Museum in 1887, and it has remained there ever since.

The dynamo was speedily seen to be full of possibilities, and Varley worked unremittingly at the problem of improvements. Some ten years later the great idea of "self-regulation" came to him, and the result was the discovery of the compound wound shunt machine. It was this discovery which enabled dynamos to become efficient in actual operation under all the various conditions of commercial application.

Another invention of Varley's was the electromagnet time-ball trigger made for the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, to give time to shipping. One time-ball was at Simon's Town, 24 miles from the observatory, and the other at Port Elizabeth, 500 miles distant. Both time-balls were worked by signal from the observatory. They dropped in less than a fifth of a second, and they never missed.

Uniform Dairy Inspection Urged

The proposed legislation providing for uniform dairy barn inspection for the sources of all milk and cream sold in Massachusetts would have a decidedly beneficial effect on dairying in the state, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, declared today in a statement framed in reply to numerous inquiries which have come into the department.

Dr. Gilbert added that the proposed legislation would also have a beneficial effect on dairying in other New England states where milk is being shipped regularly to Massachusetts markets. It is pointed out that while the inspection work is wholly a Massachusetts plan, its effect would be to safeguard the dairy industry of all New England from unfair competition from more distant sources of milk and cream.

"The first and most obvious effect of the proposed legislation," said Dr. Gilbert, "would be to give greater protection to Massachusetts cities and towns which at the present time do not have adequate inspection systems. It would insure that no milk was sold in the state, no matter how small the market, unless it was produced on farms with reasonable equipment for handling the milk in a sanitary manner."

Leviathan Sailing Sought by Boston

Efforts to have the United States Lines steamer Leviathan sail on a transatlantic passenger service with Boston as the western terminus instead of New York, have been begun by the Boston Commercial, Industrial and Publicity Bureau. In a letter to Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company in New York, Mr. John T. Scully, director of the publicity bureau, has urged that the Leviathan be put on a trial sailing out of Boston.

Mr. Scully argues that this plan would cut the Atlantic crossing time by one day and would have "a great advertising value for this service in all parts of the world, particularly in midcontinental Europe and midwestern United States." Mr. Scully further contends that "the saving in operating expense from Boston should warrant a trial of at least a few trips out of this port."

Since the Leviathan is due to drydock for overhauling at the navy dock here April 19, the publicity director points out that it might be expedient to launch the plan at that time.

BOON ISLAND LIGHT TO BE STRENGTHENED

Passenger steamers sailing out of Boston for Portland, Maine, the Kennebec River and Penobscot Bay, as well as yachts, fishing vessels and about all the heavy summer water traffic along that section of the Maine coast, will benefit by decision of the United States Lighthouse Service to increase the candlepower of Boon Island Light. The change is to take place about March 15, it is announced by officials of the service.

Boon Island is a small rock lying about seven miles off York Harbor, Maine, and the lighthouse there is used by countless craft in shaping their courses either for Cape Elizabeth or Seguin. The lighthouse on this island has been in service since 1812, the original tower serving from that time until 1855, when the present tower was constructed.

Nature Lovers Urged to Broaden Field of Studies

"No nature lover should go afield to study just one phase of nature," was the appeal for interest in the "lesser animals" voiced by Mr. Thornton W. Burgess, author of children's animal stories, at the Statler Hotel on Saturday. He was speaking for the Massachusetts Audubon Society on "Mother Nature's Children." He believes one misses much if one looks only for birds or flowers on a hike.

"Take the common toad," he said. "It changes its suit four times a year. The toad sings with its mouth shut. It can sing under water and we can hear it. All the nations of the world could learn from the skunk. It is armed only for defense and never uses its armament for offense. Many other little animals are very interesting. Why not enjoy them all?"

Among the best of Mr. Burgess's motion pictures were some of what is said to be the last heath hen in the world, taken on Martha's Vineyard. There were pictures of albino bluebirds with pure white plumage and several of the eider duck of Labrador with its eider down nest. That nest is probably the softest of all nests, yet the young leave it permanently four hours after birth.

Before Mr. Burgess's talk, Mr. Edward Avis entertained with whistling the calls of several birds. He had colored slides that showed the birds as he imitated them. Bluebird and owl, robin and loom—all seemed to be in the room.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PLAN REJECTED

Rejection of the five-day working week for members of the Boston Typographical Union No. 13 was voted yesterday on recommendation of a special committee reporting at the meeting in Ford Hall. The committee advised that no increase be voted for unemployment relief, but favored the retention of the 2 per cent assessment which has been in effect for many months.

The committee has made a special study of the situation, and reported no noticeable decrease in the number of persons seeking relief. Mr. Charles P. Howard, president, and Mr. Woodruff Randolph, its secretary-treasurer, were renominated as candidates for the annual election of international officers.

JAPAN'S POLICY SAID TO IMPERIL PEACE MACHINE

Foreign Policy Speakers Discuss Situation in Far East

Japan's Far Eastern policy is imperiling the peace machinery of the world—this was the opinion expressed by the majority of the speakers at the Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, Saturday, at the Copley-Plaza. The League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Nine Power treaty were repeatedly summoned to censor the force program of Japan, and the failure of that country to observe its arbitration pledges.

The only direct answer evoked from persistent charges of treaty violations came from Mr. Roy H. Akagi, visiting lecturer from Japan, who asserted that there is nothing in any treaty in existence that forbids self-defense, and that Japan's policy is entirely defensive against Chinese banditry and innumerable provocative acts. This assertion of self-defense was qualified by the declaration from Mr. Akagi, that perhaps the military party of Japan has gone too far.

Mr. Chih Meng, associate director, China Institute in America, sees in Japan's acts a far more studied and mischievous policy than one of self-defense. To dominate the Far East, as Japan desires to do, economic and political expansion must be accomplished at the expense of China, he charged. Consequently, Japan wants China weak, and the only way to keep China weak is to keep it divided, a program that has been consistently followed since 1911, according to Mr. Meng.

It is difficult to interpret occupation of two-thirds of Manchuria, penetration of that territory 200 miles beyond Japanese holding and the utilization of 60,000 troops, as a defensive program, Mr. Meng continued. Neither did he believe that the taking over of government bureaus and private businesses fitted logically into the defensive brief. He met charges of Chinese banditry with the declaration that China did not possess a monopoly on bandits and that Japanese assaults on American officials and others bore close resemblance to bandits' tactics.

Treaty rights that serve as the basis for Japan's acts are, according to Mr. Meng, without legitimate status, because they were obtained at the point of the Japanese bayonet. Internal maladjustments do not justify aggression, he declared. Whatever the subtle points of dispute may be, a new code of internationalism must condemn a power that insists upon being its own judge, jury and executioner, he concluded.

Re-orientation of Japan's China policy following the Washington Conference met only rebuff, and repeated acts of a provoking nature have necessitated the present situation in the Far East, according to Mr. Akagi. Following the present exigency, Japan will be facing once more the crossroad of her policy in China, he continued. If Japan cannot get whole-hearted support for its liberal policy toward China designed under the leadership of Baron Shidehara, it will be forced to look in a new direction for support of its policy, he concluded.

Declaring that Japanese research and capital are primarily responsible for the development of Manchuria and that 28,000,000 Chinese had their rights violated by warlords that kept Manchuria lawless. Mr. Willis J. Abbot member of the editorial board of The Christian Science Monitor, urged toleration for Japan's acts in Manchuria. Mr. Abbot's speech was read by Mr. Courtenay Crocker, honorary consul of Japan in Boston, owing to the absence of Mr. Abbot. Compelled to enter Manchuria by lawlessness and repudiation of treaties by China, it should not be regretted that a nation of excellent qualities and stable government has extended its virtues to a disintegrated people, Mr. Abbot said.

Mr. Arthur N. Holcombe denied that Japan's friendship policy pursued for three years failed. Certainly, however, the present policy of intimidation has ingloriously failed, for it has marshaled the world against Japan as a treaty-breaking power, has involved severe economic reverses and has resulted in a tumbling, down of the military and political prestige enjoyed by Japan, he said.

BICENTENNIAL SERVICE

VALLEY FORGE, Penna., Feb. 29 (AP)—As a part of the George Washington bicentennial celebration, a special patriotic service was held yesterday at the Washington memorial chapel for the New Hampshire State Society.

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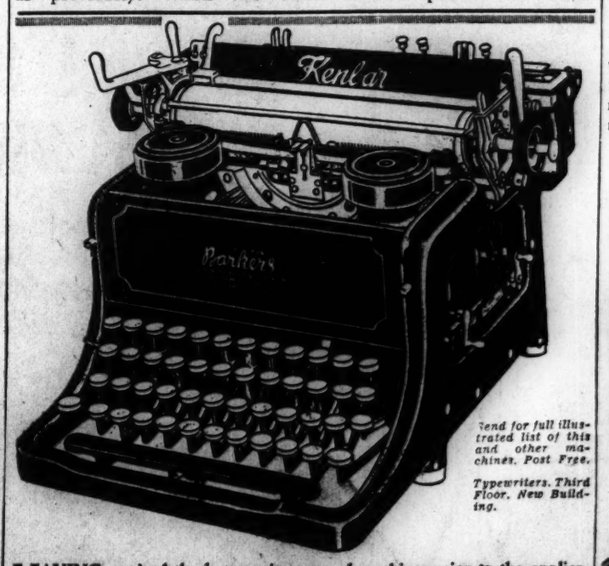

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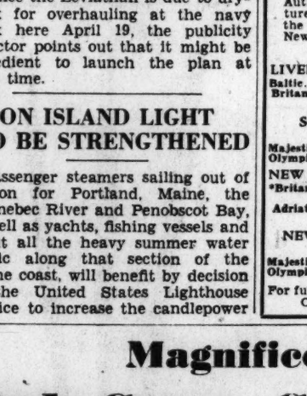

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Robert's Treasure Hunt

By BRETT YATES

ROBERT and his father always went to little old towns for their holidays because Robert's father liked to sketch doorways and picturesque old houses. But after a week of exploration, and taking pictures with his camera, and walking to the near-by villages, Robert usually found time hanging heavily for him. His father had said that when he was 12 he might have a dog. That was a cheering thought, though distant, for the next birthday was almost as far away as the next holiday.

The particular town they went to this year was noted for having once been a haunt of smugglers. Robert spent his first few days searching for their hiding places, said to have been in the wide chimneys where they had recesses to hide their plunder as well as themselves. But he could not find any. So he wandered about making up stories of his own, and wishing he could discover some trace of the smugglers, until a rainy day came and kept him indoors with a book.

He curled himself up in one of the deep chairs by the fire, which was only smoldering slowly, as it was warm outside and there was little need for heat within. He might have had a very peaceful afternoon, for the book was absorbing and the inn quiet, but for the fact that every few minutes drops of rain coming down the chimney hissed and spluttered as they hit the embers. At every such interruption Robert put his book down, wondering if there was anything he could do to the chimney to keep the raindrops from the fire. Finally he rose and looked up the chimney.

* * *

The fireplace was so big that he could stand inside it quite easily without touching the fire at all, and could see faintly at the very top of the opening a fragment of gray sky. Then he thought quickly. If the chimney let in rain it must also admit a good deal of sunshine and light and—but there was his clue!

"Smugglers!" he said aloud, and the word echoed up the dark chimney as if to confirm his thought.

As his eyes became more accustomed to the blackness he saw, just above his head and sunk deep into the walls, two recesses, one on each side of the fire. He discovered that, by standing on two logs piled up in a corner of the fireplace, his head would just reach over the edge of the recess. What matter that his discovery was made at the cost of sooty hands! He was so excited that he let out an exclamation which sent a cloud of soot swirling up the recess, exposing an old crumpled sheet of paper which had been buried under the grime.

Robert seized the paper eagerly and jumped down off the logs to read it. It was a page torn from an old book with a picture of a castle on it which he recognized as the one he could see from his window at the inn. He was so eager and excited that he was ready to grasp at any clue. Surely, he told himself, this must be where the treasure lay! What if rain were slashing against the windows and the wind screamed down the chimney, while somewhere far away surf beat against rock-bound shores? To the castle he must go.

Pulling on a macklntosh and cap, he set off down the cobbled streets of the little town, along the main road, and then took a sharp turn leading to the meadows. With the castle as his landmark he trudged on, jumping ditches, climbing fences, and imagining all the while where he would find the treasure, and what he would do with it when it was his.

The rain had already washed some of the soot from his face and hands, but finding himself by a sheep watering trough he stopped to wash away the rest. He was quite near the castle now and stepped more cautiously and slowly, though there was little need, for the old place was deserted.

Robert walked all around it, and then passed through a small gateway into the building. There was no roof of any kind overhead, only the gray sky with its tattered clouds. High up on the walls apertures spoke of windows, but the fast-growing ivy was crumbling them out of all shape. Robert walked round the walls slowly, and was just on the point of telling himself what in his heart of hearts he had guessed all the time, that all his adventure was only make-believe, when he heard a thin little wailing cry. Stolen treasure, contraband goods, took sudden flight.

* * *

Stumbling over stones and through trailing brambles, he hurried toward the sound. It came from a sheltered place where a tree had grown against the walls and, meeting some resistance, had arched overhead in umbrella-like fashion.

Robert pushed through the tangle, and the sight that met his gaze was so tender and appealing that all his make-believe was forgotten in a warm impulse to help. A very small lamb, standing quietly on its clumsy legs and caught in a mass of briars, was bleating pitifully.

"Poor little fellow," Robert said comfortingly, as he knelt down beside the lamb and untangled its feet from the bushes. He took the tiny creature in his arms and, unbuttoning his coat, tucked it inside out of the wind and rain.

He had to walk slowly across the meadows for fear of jogging the lamb, but he felt excited and happy inside. As he drew near the watering trough where he had washed away the soot, he saw a man and a dog. The man immediately came forward to meet him.

"Lad," he called, "have you seen anything of a lost lamb around these meadows?"

"Yes," Robert called, walking as quickly as his burden would permit, and on reaching the man he undid his coat. "Is this the little fellow you are looking for?"

The man peered down and smiled kindly at Robert. "Yes, lad, it is," he replied. "We lost it last night and have been searching everywhere today. Where did you find it?"

"In the castle; in the corner where the tree is. I heard it crying."

"But we looked there this morning," said the man, puzzled. "Probably after crying all last night it fell asleep. Lambs do sleep soundly, you know, once they get tired, and we never thought to search that underbrush!"

Robert and the shepherd walked off across the meadows to a cottage at a little distance.

"Wish I could do something to thank you, boy," the shepherd said, as he led Robert into a low barn at the rear of the cottage, where several sheep were already gathered into a pen for the night, quietly chewing away at their fodder with the exception of one who was standing alone in a corner baa-ing pitifully.

"There's the little one's mother," the shepherd said.

Robert undid his coat, and kneeling down on the soft straw of the pen, stood the lamb carefully on its shaky little feet. The mother and the lamb saw each other at the same moment. The baa-ing ceased, the sheep looked her happiness in glad maternal pride, while the lamb, with a flick of its loose little tail, scampered to her side.

* * *

Gyp, the sheep dog, watched the return of the lost lamb with interest, and then turned complacently from the sheep fold and walked across the barn to a bed of straw, where she had duties of her own to attend to. Robert followed her, wondering at her quiet purpose, and there in the straw he saw four little wriggling puppies.

He knelt down and picked up one of them. It was soft, with long ears and an agile tail, and a tongue that licked anything near it, and it said to Robert as plainly as if it had words: "You are just the boy I've been looking for. Why don't you take me along with you? I'm tired of this barn and I'd like to see the world."

Robert replaced the puppy in the straw and looked at Gyp, but Gyp had only admiration for the one who had outclassed her in finding the lamb, and seemed to be thinking that even one of her sons would not be too much to give him.

"You couldn't do with one of those pups, could you?" asked the shepherd, "as a bit of thanks from Gyp and me, you know," he added. "They're just about old enough to go their own way now."

Robert could hardly speak with the excitement of it all. He leaned down and picked up the little dog again, and placing it where the lamb had been, turned to the shepherd.

"May I really?" he asked, and the shepherd nodded his head kindly.

So Robert trudged off in the twilight with his puppy close to his heart. He was impatient to reach the inn and tell his father of the day that had brought him friends and adventure, but he walked slowly, for he did not want to jog the little dog out of his puppy sleep.

Baseball With Stamps

"Baseball with stamps" is the newest game to take the fancy of Los Angeles children. It is now being played by the youthful members of postage stamp collecting clubs, of which there are more than a half dozen at municipal play centers.

Played with nine boys on a side, the game scores hits, runs, and errors, according to each player's ability to identify such features of a postage stamp as the country in which it was issued, its date, number of perforations, and watermark, when the stamp is held up at a distance.

Ewing Galloway

JOY THAT WINTER BRINGS

This Little Chap Is Moving Around With All the Grace and Skill of an Accomplished Skater. Perhaps He Will Be a Champion Some Day.

'Zodiac Town'

AMOS and Ann really discovered it. They told all their friends about it, and then finally Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, who knew just how to write it all down, told everybody all over again so that no one would miss the way. Since Miss Turner wrote the book about "Zodiac Town," any boy or girl who has any trouble at all remembering poems, or who can't think of a rhyme right off for any word in the dictionary, just takes a trip to Zodiac Town, and everything is different.

As a matter of fact, both Amos and Ann had a poem to learn, and when they had tried and tried and still couldn't remember, they just left it in the house and went out for a walk. Which was a perfectly splendid thing to do under the circumstances, for while on that very walk they met J. M., the Journeying Man, who told them all about Zodiac Town. It was, he said:

"The twistiest, mistiest town,
With odd little collopy, scallopy streets
Meandering up and down.
The home of the years and the hours was there,
Of the minutes, the months, and the days—
Houses with windows that winked and smiled,
And doors with sociable ways;
And leaves and apples and chestnuts brown
Came pattering down, came clattering down,
And stairways wound to the top of a hill
That a person could climb if he had the will—
That a person could climb, then start at the top,
And bumpeting down and thumpeting down,
Go zip! to the bottom with never a stop."

Of course, since this town was the home of the years and hours, of the minutes and months and days, many clocks had to be there. And the clocks had much to do with the poetry, for every time a clock struck, no matter what one was saying, a rhyme had to be made on the very last word. Like this: Amos and Ann had been visiting February house. Ann wanted to see upstairs, and she had just said, "If you don't mind my looking"—when a clock began to strike, and so she had to say:

"My looking-glass is like a pool,
As still and clear, as blank and cool. . . .

"But when in front of it I go,
Why, there I am, from top to toe.

"Oh, just suppose I hurried there
Some day to brush my tousled hair,

"And stood and stared, and could not see
One single, single sign of me!"

It was all very jolly and just as easy as anything can be. The clock began to chime and you began to rhyme. Anyone can do it.

In the town there were twelve houses to visit, and Amos and Ann visited them in order, beginning with January. If they are there again now they will be bidding good-by to the valentine girl in February house and setting out to the windy wood where the March twins live. All month long they will be romping with these fun-loving twins who spend their time flying kites and guessing what kind of weather the next minute will bring.

It never seems to matter how often one goes to Zodiac Town, for it's always the same happy, rhymey place with the same rhymey people, a delightful place for a boy or girl who wants to know how to rhyme quickly and well. No one remembers, and it really doesn't matter, just how late it was when Amos and Ann finally reached home after their very long visit at the house of December. But the very important thing to remember is that:

"They fled upstairs like swift little hares,
And burrowed into their beds,
With numberless tunes and rhythms and runes
A-ringing in their heads.
And they dreamed all night of a scallopy road
And of clocks with a curious chime,
And talked in their sleep—and every word
Was a rhyme, a rhyme, a rhyme!"

Animal Puzzle

Blackie Bear Says He Knows That His Playmates Are Not Far Away. Reddy Fox, Hooting Owl, Peter Rabbit and His Big Brother Buster Bear Are Hiding in the Picture. See if You Can Find Them.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Washington Puzzzle published Feb. 20:

1. Think before you speak.
2. In your apparel be modest.
3. It is better to be alone than in bad company.
4. Wherein you reprove another, be unblamable yourself.
5. Let your heart feel for the afflictions of everyone.
6. Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; true friendship is a plant of slow growth.

Mail Bag

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Waddles:

I have thought so many times I would like to write you a letter and tell you of my life here among my friends. Yours seems to me a very interesting life, and I thoroughly enjoy your many adventures.

I am a little yellow canary with a black topnotch and a black feather in one wing. When my master brought me home I was quite young, and for some reason unknown to me, perhaps because it was short, he named me Jerry. I have a very pretty blue and gold trimmed cage in which to stay with glasses of water and mixed seed at the sides.

My mistress puts very choice pieces of greens, celery, and occasionally a salty cracker at the top, which I enjoy immensely; but of all the good things I get to eat, my dear Waddles, a nice long hot red pepper is the most enjoyable to me. Do I like it? Well, you should see me go after it and then hear my master and mistress laugh because I get red all over my head and bill.

Almost every day my mistress props the door of my cage open, and I can go and come as I please. At first my long toe nails would catch in the wire as I would come out the door, so my master made a little platform which he fastened to the cage and he calls it my "starting off and landing place." I must say it is a very good idea.

On my first flight I kept close to the floor, because this was a new experience to me, and I found many things to explore. I wanted my wings to become a little stronger before I tried perching on the chandelier or on top of the pictures. This was soon accomplished. Now I soar around the room at a great rate, and what fun I do have, especially if my mistress tries to catch me!

At night when my mistress comes to cover me up I always jump up on my swing, then in the morning when the cover is taken off I feel so happy that I sing my very best and continue singing most of the day because everyone seems to enjoy it so much.

I must tell you about my friends, Fin and Hattie Goldfish. They live in a green aquarium just below and to the side of my cage. They have three housemaids, whose names are Molly, Polly and Dolly Snail. They all seem very happy, the maids tireless in their efforts to keep the aquarium clean, and Fin and Hattie swimming in and out of the seaweed or poking their noses in the sand to find some stray bit of food. Sometimes my master will tease them by putting his finger in the water, and they, thinking it is something to eat, will come up and bite it. Then he will laugh, and finally give them something to eat.

I could tell you many more of my daily experiences, but my letter is quite long, so with affectionate good wishes for your continued appearance in The Christian Science Monitor. Your feathered friend,

JERRY CANARY.

Shullsburg, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Before we came to live in Wisconsin we lived near the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Black Hills are very beautiful, at least I think so. We had a great many friends in South Dakota, but we do not have so many here.

We have a dog named Teddy and some pet calves and cows. I am 11 years old and should like to hear from boys my age.

BILLY P.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Billie Marie A., Enid, Okla. (Please send in your street address, Billie.)

Anne June G. (10), Bakersfield, Calif.

Constance G. (10), Vancouver, Wash.

Beulah Marie H. (10), Knox, Penna.—Interested in music and stamps.

Georgia T. (11), Dorchester, Mass.—Especially from California, Arizona, Colorado, and Oregon.

Renee Jeanette M. (11), Nickerson, Neb.

Boys

Frank S. C. (8), Portland, Ore.—Interested in nature, birds, butterflies, engines, boats, and airplanes.

Melvin I. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Kansas and Missouri.

Mayo C. (10), Elwood, Ind.—Interested in aviation and stamps.

Billy O. (11), Babson Park, Fla.—Interested in cycling, stamps, and swimming.

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Let the Monitor be your friendly kitchen counsellor this week, and see if you don't have better meals with less planning effort.

THE HOME FORUM

When Sail Gives Way to Steam

JOSEPH CONRAD'S first love was a sailing vessel and, though at times he dealt with steam-driven craft, he never held them in the affection that he felt for the tender, humorous and sensible creatures of masts and spars, line and canvas of which he wrote more often.

"A ship is not a slave," he once said in "Mirrors of the Sea." "You must make her easy in a sea-way, you must not forget that you owe her the fullest share of your thought, of your skill, of your self-love. If you remember that obligation, naturally and without effort, as if it were an instinctive feeling of your inner life, she will sail, stay, run for you as long as she is able, or like a sea-bird going to rest upon the angry waves, she will lay out the heaviest gale—"

Conrad learned his seacraft under canvas, though he also knew steamships. His biographer, Jean-Aubry, has pointed out that the two trips which Conrad took as officer on a steamer were the two that produced the greatest effect on his writing, the trip to the Malay seas and the trip to the Congo. Occasionally he wrote about steam. Lord Jim's *Patuan* was a steamer, but notice how both Conrad and Jim felt about her —"old as the hills, lean like a grey-hound, and eaten up with rust," moving in a clatter of ash buckets against ventilators, the *Patuan* was no such object of affection as a sailing vessel.

"The Rescue," among all of Conrad's novels, most clearly voices a sailor's love for his ship. "After all," said Lingard, his hero, shaken to his depths by conflicting loves and loyalties, "it is the brig that will want you. She will never change." The brig represented Lingard's success in the gold fields; long days of planning, of loving care in building; "the great joy of his youth, the incomparable freedom of the seas; a perfect because a wandering home; his independence, his love—and his anxiety." One could go on quoting Conrad's lyrical expressions of the sympathy between brig and master—"the dependence of that solid man of bone and muscle on that obedient thing of wood and iron," which acquired from this feeling the mysterious dignity of loyalty.

Conrad had also learned some of his writing craft from two men who wrote before steam superseded sail. In an essay on Cooper and Marryat, written in 1898, Conrad acknowledged his obligation: "Through the distance of space and time those two men of another race have also shaped the life of the writer of this appreciation . . . in testimony to the achievements of both these authors it may be said, that in the case of the writer at least, the youthful glamour, the headlong vitality of the one and the profound sympathy, the artistic insight of the other—to which he had surrendered—have withstood the brutal shock of facts and the wear of laborious years."

Conrad represented a transition period, or perhaps more truly, a transition mood, between those who found romance on the sea under sail and those who found it on the sea under steam. Back of him stood the legendary masters, Cooper and Marryat, knowing only sail; after him comes William McFee, who has written, both literally and metaphorically, from the engine room of a steamship.

The question has more than once been raised as to whether romance departed from stories of the sea when sail gave way to steam; whether writers, working in terms of boilers and gauges, can create the glamour that went with billowing canvas, dipping spars and singing cordage.

The influence of tradition is all on the side of sails. Readers of middle age, and some who are younger, served their book apprenticeship before the mast. They, like Conrad, began with Marryat, with "Masterman Ready," "The King's Own" and "Peter Simple," which fixed forever a tradition of devotion to the code of the sea. They spent long hours with Cooper's sea tales, especially with "The Pilot" or "The Red Rover," perhaps wearied by the story but fascinated by the wonderful and endlessly changing background of sea and ships. The wreck of the *Ariel* is fixed for such readers as a standard—vivid, gallant and robust—by which other descriptions of shipwreck are to be measured. These readers also learned some dozen years ago, at the time of the Herman Melville Centennial in 1919, that there was a real though an almost forgotten master of sea tales in the author of "Moby Dick," written nearly seventy years before, and again they found romance under sail.

Devoted loyalties, excitement and hazard, magic and adventure became synonymous with the setting of sails and the sweep of the Trade Winds. Sails took their readers into the unknown and the unknown is romantic.

To this feeling may be added the notion that old days and old ways are most glamorous. Anything that has slipped over the horizon carries with it the romantic tinge of regret. A Spanish galleon looks more enticing in print than a "dirty British coaster with a salt-cracked smoke stack," even though Masefield can link them together in a single poem. Kipling sang of the clippers and loved three-deckers—both ships and novels.

"The route is barred to steamers; you'll never lift again
Our purple-painted headlands or the lordly keeps of Spain."

But he also wrote "McAndrew's Hymn" and in time came to write stories about torpedo boats, blue-water steamers, and the engine room, though not in a romantic vein.

Then William McFee came up out of an engine room with some manuscript wrapped in a piece of bunting, and in time he became an author with a publisher. It was a long process, that of getting a public; and, as far as America was concerned, there had to be loud and vehement shouting on the part of Christopher Morley and other literati before McFee became well known.

Christopher Morley has supplied the information that McFee's kit for every voyage, besides a gallon of ink and a hundredweight of foolscap, always included a score of books, ranging from Livy or Chaucer to Gorky and histories of Italian art. That is evidently one way in which he carried romance with him, to offset boiler inspections and engine room repairs.

The romance that McFee brings to his readers comes not from Chaucer or works on Italian art, but from the strange things he has seen in those steam-driven voyages to far, far places. The Ægean and its ancient cities, the ports of South America, mean romance to people who have never seen them, and McFee's "coldly enthusiastic" way of writing about them makes them at the same time real and glamorous; but he himself is not chiefly interested in that aspect of his writing. "Character, not incident, is my métier," he has said. He sees the world as a never-ending panorama of human beings.

As for stirring accounts of the sea and ship's experiences, those are to be found in McFee as well as in Conrad, or in Melville, Marryat or Cooper. His first book ends with a notable description of a storm, all rushing waters, splitting gear, and darkness cut by sizzling forks of lightning—"and on the eastern horizon—O wondrous sight to me!—the black pall has lifted a little from the trembling waters, leaving a band of yellow moonlight with one green-flashing star."

In his latest book, "The Harbourmaster," there is a passage that invites comparison with the best pieces of sea description; the passage which tells of fog in the Grecian Arches and a ship headed into the rocks. Her captain, at a desperate crisis in his private affairs, would have piled her up on the rocks if his second mate had not been too quick for him. The scene is startling enough in its setting, but much more so in the human emotions involved. Ships and the sea and cities of the sea are knit into the substance of McFee's books; the sea is the greatest factor in the problem of existence for his characters, but the emphasis is on character rather than on environment. McFee is looking for romance. He regrets its passing; he would defend it from the encroachment of realism. A romantic disposition, to him, excuses much. He finds romance, too, here and there—in an attitude, a temperament, a collision of alien heritages. Always the exploration of human character seems to him an adventure. As regards the relation of romance to sail or steam, McFee proves by his novels that a steamship can carry romance as well as any galleon ever could; but with him the ship is a carrier of possibly romantic personalities and not herself a personality, as in the novels of some of his great predecessors.

W. F. P.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Evocation of Form

Matisse at first experienced great difficulties in painting. It was at the time when only Bonnard and Vuillard were attracting the public by the novelty of their art. The influence of Cézanne and Gauguin was already to be observed among the experts of the School of Pont-Aven.

But these painters felt themselves above all attracted by the outward brilliancy of the distribution of the brushwork in his canvas.

At the same time they took pleasure in the arabesques of Japanese prints and the science of ornamental composition which characterises the work of Gauguin.

Matisse, still more uncompromising, applied himself to constructing pictures by concise outline, by only those lines necessary to the delimination of the visual field, and to the proper decorative arrangement and proportion of surfaces.

He no longer concerned himself with objects represented according to an impression, but with form reduced to its essential function. Every coloured surface is a symbol. With this magician, so full of resource, we penetrate into the kingdom of illusion, into some imaginary paradise, where reality has vanished, where the fleeting evocation of form bursts forth in wonderful orgies of colour.

This artist, gifted with an extremely sensitive vision, has also great science and fine taste; thus he can harmonize, or contrast the brightest colours without interfering with brilliancy.

He produces an unique orchestration where the harmonies of white, cadmium, yellow ochre, Venetian red, ivory, black, Vermilion, emerald green, ultramarine, and lake are perfectly blended. Another thing is equally surprising in Matisse; it is the breadth he gives to form. With what certainty he directs a line; with what technical proficiency he controls the caprices of an arabesque. One always admires his interiors for their flexibility in the ordering of their surfaces, for the facile manner in which space is represented, as subtle as it is concise, and for the wealth of colour and magic light.

They are glittering jewels, but one can see the tinsel. Their perfection borders on preciousness. Without the acute sensitiveness of the artist and the wealth and variety of nuances, this painting would be little else but miniaturist's work. The painter most certainly never falters, but he is continually courting danger. Matisse has created a type of picture in which the decorator completes the painter of easel pictures. His most logical simplifications incline to be only rhythmical compositions where forms are lightly modelled. Very often his pictures appear to be subtle pencil drawings.—From "The Modernists," by ADOLPHE BASLER and CHARLES KUNSTLER.

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Camel Caravan: From a Color Print (Woodblock) by Katharine Jowett

A SKY of cold, clear, wintry blue, long sweeps of cloud, sailing white as snowdrifts, to a horizon which seems to end nowhere. The Great Wall of China goes winding like some immense sleeping snake, uncoiling its length across interminable miles of vast desolate country. Camel caravans, such as that seen in Mrs. Jowett's beautiful print, are common sights outside the city of Peiping. They come, usually loaded with coal, from a mine twenty miles away. Wonderful are the blues and greens in sky and tiled pagodalike roof in this print, in the clothes of the caravan leaders and in the men's clothing bound upon the camels' backs.

An entirely natural scene. Those who know that far-off land have viewed it a thousand times. Yet it holds so much imagination, so much romance that, as we look, it carries us away, in a moment, countless miles. Blue and violet shadows, a sense of wintry chill, a keen cutting wind, a palely gleaming sun; something it holds of the glacial beauty of snow mountains in the clouds. In this vast country a man may set forth and travel forever, it might seem, without coming to the end of his journey. The huge, grim shadow of the Wall, that defense of a thousand years ago, is the only boundary. Here life holds a bleak simplicity, comfortless and crude; that of a primitive race who seek nothing better than what their ancestors knew and found sufficient, holding still to the uncouth and rough traditions of an ageless past.

Is there any sound, any scene which can so carry us away from western civilization as this of a camel caravan? The swaying, silent movement, so opposite in character from that of any western mode of transport, is well characterized in this group. It may be that we have seen such a caravan creeping slowly across the hot Arabian desert, on the Mongolian steppe, or even on the windswept plateau of Tibet. It may, have been along the nearer and more civilized tracks of Tunisia or Morocco; but, wherever it was, memory transports us back thither. We hear again the soft padding sound of the big, broad feet, as the string of camels goes shuffling past with that odd, seesawing motion, leisurely and untroubled. Bobbing heads, swaying necks, haughty faces, dark and even unfriendly eyes, tawny shaggy coats; with a low grunting and grumbling the great beasts travel patiently on.

Strange how far we have traveled, in fancy, in those few moments we have been looking at this print. How much of the unknown is here! Mystery, even a kind of romance that leaves us dreaming, wondering. In imagination we travel on into the Forbidden Land, wild, bleak, inhospitable, yet so great a territory that its very vastness draws us forward.

We are not altogether strangers to Mrs. Jowett's work; but she has sent us from her eastern home no more imaginative picture than this of these wanderers of the desert.

Sir Thomas More Writes To His Children

All the children answered to their father's careful culture, for it is an idle tale that makes young John More but a silly fellow. Elizabeth, who married Mr. Dancey, Cecily, who became the wife of Giles Heron, a ward of her father's, the step-daughter Alice, who became Lady Alington, and the adopted child, Margaret Giggs, whom young Clement, sometime their fellow-scholar, wedded, were all instructed in humane letters. But Margaret was the flower of them all. To her, her father wrote when she was still but a child:

"I cannot tell you, dearest Margaret, how pleasant to me are your most delightful letters. Now, as I was reading them there chanced to be with me that noble youth, Reginald Pole—not so highly ennobled, indeed, by birth as by learning and every virtue. To him your letter seemed a miracle, even before he knew how you were beset by shortness of time and other hindrances. And hardly would he believe that you had no help from your master, till I told him seriously that you not only had no master in the house, but that also there was no man in it that had not more need of your help in writing, than you of his."

Indeed a good father and a good teacher made the household the wonder of learned Europe. See what More wrote to the tutor he had chosen, when he was himself abroad on an embassy:—

"I have received, my dear Gunnel, your letters, such as they are wont to be, full of elegance and affection. Your love for my children I gather from your letters; their diligence from their own. I rejoice that little Elizabeth has shown as much modesty of deportment in her mother's absence, as she could have done in her presence. Tell her that this delights me above all things; for, much as I esteem learning, which, when joined with virtue, is worth all the treasures of kings, what doth the fame of great scholarship, apart from well-regulated conduct, bring us, except distinguished infamy? Especially, in women, whom men are ready enough to assail for their knowledge, because it is uncommon, and casts a reproach on their own sluggishness.

"Among other notable benefits which solid learning bestows, I reckon this among the first, that we acquire it not for the mere sake of praise or the esteem of learned men, but for its own true value and use. Thus have I spoken, my dear Gunnel, somewhat the more in respect of not coveting vainglory, because of those words in your letter, wherein you deem that the high quality of Margaret's wit is not to be depressed, which, indeed, is mine own opinion; but I think that they the most truly depress and affront their wit, who accustom themselves to practise it on vain and base objects, rather than raise their minds by the study and approval of what is good in itself. It mattereth not in harvest-time whether the corn were sown by a man or a woman, and I see not why learning in like manner may not equally agree with both sexes; for by it reason is cultivated, and, as a field, sown with wholesome precepts, which bring forth good fruit."—From the Introduction by THE REV. W. H. HUTTON, in "The Household of Sir Thomas More," by ANNE MANNING.

ענינות

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען סייענס מאניטאר")

עס איז אשר בעזונן א ציים ווען אוי-
ניבע פון אונז השבנן באפראכט די מעלה
פון ענינות אלס א מעלה וואס גהתערם נאר
צו שוועכלינגע, און צו נארונים, און מיר
השבנן פוליכם געפראכט אז די וועלכע
השבנן בעזיצם אזא מעלה השבנן געשמא-
כען, בוכשטעכליך גערעדט, אין דער גע-
מאהר פון וועלטן צוטראפען פיט די פיס.
אבער אזא מיינונג איז בעווים כים גזונזן
דער אמתיקר זין וואס מצא וועלטן פיר-
איינעם כים דיזען גרויסארטיגן וואהס.

וואס פיינם מען פים דעם וואהס
„ענינות"? ווען די שולכע, וועלכע וועלטן
אונטערטכפען, תערען זיך צו פים גרוים
איינפערעקט צו דעם לערהרע, און פאלגען
ערנסם יעדער כלל וואס מען לערענם זיי.
דיזקען זיי אוים אויף א געווישן מאס
די מעלה פון ענינות. דערא־יבער קענען
פיר זקהן אז איינינע פון די פונדאמענטאלע
עלעמענטען פון דער מעלה פון ענינות זיי-
נען א ווייליקהיים צו לערנען, אשענערציג-
קיים, צחהארצ־אמקיים, טרלבטפ־דיסציפלין,
בעשיידנקהיים, און אזוי ווייטער. דערא-
בער זקהען פיר אז עס איז גאנץ אומע-
ליך צו פראנערעמירען אין וועלכע כים אזא
ריכטיגע מהאפיזקהיים אהן דער מעלה פון
ענינות.

די ענינות דערא־יבער ווערם בעווייזען צו
זיין א מעלה פון שאהרקהיים, און כים
פון שוואכקיים. דאס עמטגעגענזעצצ
פון ענינות איז שטארק, אויסגעלעגם, טקק-
נות, וועלבסם־איינגעלרונג, און אזוי ווייט-
מער. וואס מאר א נארישער בעמרויגער איז
דער שטארק: דער שטארק פרלויבם כים דעם
מענשען צו אנערקענען זיין פהלהער.
אדער צוזוגעבען אז ער האם נעמאכט א
גרויז. אזוי לאנג ווי דער מענש איז זיך
כים מודה אויף זיין פהלהער, אזוי לאנג
קען ער כיט אויסגעפינען אדער פערשטעהען
די ריכטיגע וועג. עס קען איהם אויף
צוריקהאלטען פון אנערקענען די פרלערע-
מיזע אידעען וואס א צווייפער פרלעזע-
מירם. אין אזוי זקהען מיר אז דער שטארק
קען זיין א הינדערניס צו פרלערעם אין
אלגעמיין, און פולויבם־צו דעם פרשטאנ-
דער שטארק קען אויך פערשקאפען דעם
מענשען, און מאכען אוהם בליבד צו דער
נערעכטיגקיים, און אזוי קען קר צוריק-
האלטען די מעלה פון פרלערניהונג וואס
העלפם דעם מענשען צו וועלען גענוגם.
דיזראבער קענען מיר קוטען צום בעשלום
אז דער מענש וועלבער בעזיצם כים די
מעלה פון ענינות שטארק איז נעפאהר פון
פערלירען זיין נעשיקם אדער זיין פרשטאנ-
דיש, און קר קען פערווייערם וועלען פון
זיינע בעקאנטע און קרובים.

אין יעדער פראקהרונג, אפילו אין דער
ערפאהרונג פון דורכפאל אין אלגעמיין,
בעזיצען זיך וועלכע שולכע וועלען א
מענשענם כים נאך ערנסם וועלען א
דיזער מעלה אין עס נאנץ אונטערגע-
פרשטעהען דעם מענשענם פרלעזיניגונג
כים נאם. און אהן אזא פרשטאנד קען דער
מענש נים דורכפיהרען די הויליגע ארבים
פון נאם. אונזער הערר, קריסטוס יעזוס,
איז זיינע פאלגעניע וועלטער, האם בעגע-
בען אנשטרענגע וועלטער אבער דאכען
זיך בעגיניגם נאך דער מעלה פון ענינות,
וועג ער האם נעזאגם, „וואהרען דאם הארץ
פון דיזעם פאלק איז פעט גלוועלען, און
זיינע אויהרן זיינען שווער צו הערען.
און זיינע אויגען זיינען צוגעטאכם, פר
דיי זאלען נים זעהען כים זיינע אויגען,
און הערען כים זיינע אויהרן, און פער-
שטאהען כים זיינר הארץ, אדער זיך אום-
קעהרען, און איך זאל זיי היילען."

יעזוס פון נצרת איז בעווען דער גרעס-
טער מאן פון צוויפעז מענשען. אבער ער
האם בעזיצם די מעלה פון ענינות יעהר
פיעל. און פולויבם נאך מעהרער פון אלע-
כען. ער האם איסער גענאבען שבזוהערען
אז זיין פאשער איז חיכעל איז־אלהים-
פאשער, און איר בעהערשם אלץ דינג. ער
האם ערקלערם, „דער פאשער .... איז גרע-
סער וויי אלעס." און וועז ער האם שטענ-
דיזזקן אויף זיינע בריוסק נאם, האם ער
כים גרויס ענינות בעזאגם, „דער יוהן קען
נאר נים אויפהאלטן פון זיך דעם פאשער מהם
דיזק מהום אויך אויי דער וועלם" ער האם

בלויז בעהויפטם זיין פהיגקיים שפצו-
שפיגלען נאם, דער גמליכער גראנק, דאם
חייסם די מענליכקיים שון דעם זוהן צו
מהאן „וואם ער זהתם דעם פאשער מהאן."
יעזוס פון נצרת איז בעווען דער גרעס-
טער לערער פון אלע צייטען, אבער ער
איז אויך דער מעכטיגסטער פון אלע
דיזען דעם מענליכען פאשער בעקאנם
אויף דעם הימעל זיין. ער האם שטענ-
דיזזקן אז אמתיע ענינות בעשטעהם אין
אן אנערקענונג פון נאם אלס־מכטיג, אלס
דער אייניגער אוראנפאנג און בעשעפער
און ער האם בעזיצם אז דער מענש איז
נאכם בולד און גלויבען, אמתיע ענינות
בעשטעהם אויך אין א קענטניס אז דער
מענש איז, לויט זיין פרם, עדדי האם איהם
בעשאפען און איהר מעקסם־בוך, „וועלכע-
שאפם און נעזונם כים א שליסעל צו די
הויליגע שריפטען." זיים 475, „דער אפ-
„Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy
שפיגלונג פון נאם, וועלבע בעזיצם כים
אן אויינציגע מעלה וואס שטאמם כים פון
נאם." אזא בעגריף פון דער מעלה פון
ענינות פאדערם א פאלקאמען אויפערגעבונג
פון אונזער מענשליכער זיין פון דעם „איך."
זיעם דער מענשליכער בעגריף פון דעם
„איך" איז א פאלשער בעגריף, דאדוף פר
כים אוסקומען א זקהר שווערע אדבים
בייצוקומען דיזען „איך." יעדער מאל וואס
מיר זיצען אויפרין „איך" האבען מיר
זיך בעראהם פרקהרם, און וועלקאמען—
נאר בעסער, שעצען—אונזער פערגרעסערטע
ענינות: וויייל נור נאך דיזער מעלה'ם קע-
וויליזנג קען קומען גליק, גענוגם, און
א פערגרעסערטע מאכט צו הויליען.

יעדער אויינער נויטיגם זיך נאך דער
מעלה פון ענינות, וויייל אהן דיזע מעלה
איז פראגרעס אוממעגליך. פר מוז אבער
זיין א רעאליע קוואליטעם, כדי פר זאל קענען
פראדוזירען נוטעם. פר מוז זיין עפעם
מערהרער וויי אן אויסדרוק פון צווייפען
די ליפען. די נאכפאלגער פון קריסטענען
סיינעם אנערקענען אין מערי בייקער עדדי,
די עגזעקוקרין און גרינדערין פון קריס-
שען סיינעם, א פיהרערין וואס האם נאכ-
גענאנגן טרום און שרום די בעפעהלען
פון קריסטוס יעזוס. אין אן ארטיקל
וואס וועדם אנגערופען „די וועג," אין
איהר בוך „פרישיעדענע שריפטען" מעלדם
זי די דרייי שווערע פון עכווילקונג, דורך
וואנען דאם זאנאצאנטעם שפערליכקיים גע-
מיט מוז דורך גההן, כדי עס זאל קענען
קומען צום העכסטען פערשטאנד און אי-
נונג פון קריסטען סיינעם; און וועגען
דער מעלה פון ענינות, „די צווייטע שווע-
פון דעם גמיינונג פון קריסטען סיינעם זי-
שטאמען וואס וועדם אדויסגענומען אין דער
אירישער שפראך פון בעקומען וועדען דורך
א שרייבפעליכער נאכפאלגונג פון דער קריס-
יידיזיטענשאפטליכע פאבליציטעם מאטיוען."
(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Song of Tarrying

An hour, there, was impatience
But a year, content;
For places know that peace is
Given, not lent.

The alien hills drew closer,
View by familiar view,
And in my woods a welcome
Slowly grew.

I found the rocks curve gently
To a resting foot,
Where haste went empty-handed,
Time brought fruit.

Till loveliness, lived over
Day after day, became
The joy itself that hurry
Did but name.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS there was a time when some of us thought humility belonged only to the weak, or the simple-minded, and that those possessing this quality were, figuratively speaking, liable to be trampled upon. But this surely is not the meaning or sense that should be coupled with this great word.

What is humility? When pupils who are being instructed, listen, imbibe, and obey what they are being taught, they manifest a certain measure of humility. Hence, some of the basic elements of humility are teachableness, willingness to learn, open-mindedness, obedience, self-discipline, modesty, and so on. Consequently, we see that humility is indispensable to progress in any right activity.

Humility is thus seen to be a quality not of weakness, but of greatness. The opposite of humility is pride, vainglory, stubbornness, conceit, and so on. What a foolish cheat is pride! It will hinder one from seeing and admitting a mistake; and without this admission one cannot learn or understand the right way. It may prevent one from acknowledging progressive ideas presented by another; and this will be a hindrance to progress and perhaps prosperity. And pride may bind one to a sense of injustice, or wrong, and delay the forgiveness that heals. Thus the absence of humility is apt to injure one's business or profession, and one's relationship with others.

In every experience, even in failure, there are valuable lessons to be collected by way of humility, which is essential to the understanding of man's unity with God and the demonstration thereof. Our Master implied a lack of humility in his listeners when he said, "For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them."

Jesus of Nazareth was the greatest of men, but he was also the humblest. He was ever acknowledging his Father in heaven as supreme. He declared, "My Father . . . is greater than all." And again, when referring to his great works of healing, he meekly said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: . . . these also doeth the Son likewise." He simply affirmed his capacity to reflect God, divine Mind, the ability of the Son to do "what he seeth the Father do." Jesus' life and example defined and exemplified humility in the highest sense, as the acknowledgment of God as omnipotent, the only cause and creator, and of man as His image and likeness; also as the acknowledgment that man, as Mrs. Eddy has written, "has not a single quality underived from Deity" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475). This sense of humility involves a complete surrender of the human sense of self.

Since the human sense of self is false, it should be no irksome task to seek to overcome it. We should rejoice in every victory over it, and welcome —nay, treasure—increasing humility; for by its cultivation happiness, health, and healing power are increased.

Humility is needed by all, and is indispensable to progress. It must be genuine, however, to be productive of good: it must be much more than a lip profession. Christian Scientists recognize in Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, a Leader who followed closely the footsteps of the Master. In an article called "The Way," in "Miscellaneous Writings," she discourses on the three stages of growth through which so-called mortal mind must pass to the end of perfecting the demonstration of Christian Science; and of humility, "the second stage of mental development," she writes (p. 356), "This virtue triumphs over the flesh; it is the genius of Christian Science." She declares further: "Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand our textbook; it is indispensable to personal growth, and points out the chart of its divine Principle and rule of practice."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Who Are the Gay?

Whom call we gay? That honour has been long
The boast of mere pretenders to the name.
The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest,
The peasant too, a witness of his song,
Himself a songster, is as gay as he.

—WILLIAM COWPER, in "The Task."

Ice in the Bowl

Stars were filling a clear sky when Miss Mildred put her cottage to bed. She stood in the porch looking up at them for a minute, wondering a little, and feeling good. But the night air was keen after the glow of the kitchen, so she stepped back into the room, drawing the bolt, and pushing the mat straight with her toe. Then, lifting her candle down from the shelf, she lit it at the fire; and, pulling her shawl round her shoulders, she mounted the wooden staircase to her room.

The night was secretly still. Not a stir in the creepers, not a creak at the window. Yet before she opened her eyes the next morning, Miss Mildred knew that something had happened, had been happening for hours; and, having accomplished its task, was waiting in glittering expectancy for her approval.

She pulled aside the curtain and saw a snow world. Her garden had humped itself up into great white balls. The bushes were roundel billows. Everything had taken on strange new curves; each sharpened object was softened and beautified.

She wrapped herself in her red flannel dressing-gown and went down to make the fire. Fortunate it was that she had brought in the logs the day before, for the snow had drifted against the back door like a wedge, keeping the cottage warm. She filled the kettle and hung it above the flames, and set about laying the table. A bird tapped at the panes with determined insistence. She crossed to the window and, pulling it open, put out her hand for the bowl of water. The air met her with startling chilliness, alive with frost, like a thousand keen blades sweeping into the room.

Holding the bowl between her hands, she saw that it was filled with solid ice. It was not surprising, yet she looked at it curiously. A little frozen pond in her kitchen, with a stray flake of snow roaming uncertainly over the surface.

Something stirred within her, a young, excited thing she had long ago forgotten, a sudden desire to run in the enchanted air, to shout with the children, to slide—yes, to find that round pond in the field again and take her turn with the village boys, a small child with red cheeks, a red tam-o'-shanter, and red knitted woolen gloves, escaping from conventions and the fact that she was a little girl, and sliding, gloriously, with the best, until someone ahead fell over, and they all rolled together in a heap, with the icy air in their eyes, the wind in their little pink noses, and a great, overpowering joy in their young hearts.

She had crept from the house one winter evening—how well she remembered the strange adventure!—and run down the lane to the place where the children were laughing and calling. A moon shone brilliantly across the white land, and stars dripped their light into the snow. And there, with amazement at her own great daring, she fell into line with the rest and spanned the surface of that frozen pond. She heard the ring of the ice beneath her feet, and the crunch of the crusted earth as she stumbled into the bank; she felt the soft wonder of moon shadows where the lean branches of the trees lay solemnly across the white field; she heard her voice shout, a strange voice, all unknown to her. And then her name was called suddenly, her arm was clutched in shocked surprise and she was taken ignominiously home.

The lid of the kettle was bobbing up and down. Miss Mildred placed the bowl on the table and, going over to the fire, lifted the kettle from the hook. She pushed her hair back from her forehead and gave herself a little shake. When she returned to the table, the ice in the bowl had gone.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UPSETS MARK CHAMPIONSHIP

Three Outsiders and One Seeded Team Remain in Basketball Play

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 29 (AP)—A trail of fallen favorites marked the course of the Southern Conference basketball tournament as three outsiders and one seeded team rested over the week-end to enter the semi-finals here tonight.

Seeded Auburn was pitted against North Carolina for 9 p. m. with Georgia matched with Duke an hour later.

Florida, rated an unknown, started the campaign against the pre-tournament favorites in the early rounds by defeating the title-holding Maryland team for a 39-to-24 score. It was the third year in a row that the title holder had been eliminated in the opening rounds.

Virginia's Cavaliers staged the second upset by turning back Alabama. It was the second straight year that the Crimson Tide lost out in its initial performance.

The chief reversal of expectations came Saturday when Kentucky, generally conceded at least a chance to get into the finals and the probable championship, bowed before North Carolina.

It was a hard battle and the lead changed repeatedly in the last few minutes of play, which ended with North Carolina ahead, 43 to 42.

Auburn held a favorable position in public opinion by thrashing Louisiana State soundly, 30 to 22, after barely forcing out North Carolina State by a single point in the opening round.

Duke of Durham clicked with its offense and defense to best the Floridians, 33 to 22. Virginia's power failed to show after the first round and the Cavaliers lost to Georgia by 50 to 19.

Jack Shea Helps Dartmouth Win

LUCERNE, Que., Feb. 29 (AP)—Jack Shea's double victory in the speed skating events yesterday clinched for Dartmouth College the team title in the annual meeting of the International Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union of North America.

The Olympic 500 and 1500-meter champion won both the 440-yards and one-mile events to add 10 points to Dartmouth's winning total of 33½ points.

University of New Hampshire was second with 26½; McGill University third with 13; University of Ottawa fourth with 12, and St. Patrick's College fifth with 3.

McGill took three of the first four places in the Slalom event, Edward J. Blood of New Hampshire breaking into the McGill monopoly with a third place. The winner, F. Campbell, negotiated the tricky descent in 46 3-5s. on his first run, and 49 2-5s. on his second.

C. C. Connoly of Ottawa won the down hill event with Blood of New Hampshire, T. D. Mann, Dartmouth, and F. Campbell trailing in that order.

W. G. Andberg of New Hampshire won the snowshoe race with F. J. Lepreau Jr. of Dartmouth second; R. J. Good of McGill, third, and J. MacLeod, New Hampshire, fourth.

Dartmouth captured the first two places in the figure skating event Saturday night. The Green team netted nine points in this event.

Blood won one event Saturday and placed second in another. A member of the United States Olympic team and the newly elected president of the union, he won the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race, covering the Seigniory course in 1h. 23m. 39s., then took second place in the ski jumping event with leaps of 188 and 198 feet.

Jacques Landry of the University of Ottawa won the jump with 199 and 206 feet while Bill Ball from McGill took third place with 174 and 176 feet.

TENNESSEEANS WIN HANDBALL TITLES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 29 (AP)—A pair of Tennesseeans turned the trick of making a clean sweep of the Y. M. C. A. national handball championships for the second time in two years Saturday.

Sam Atcheson, cool and steady Memphis star, emerged a decisive victor in the singles finals, and with his partner, Walter Strueli, also of Memphis, finished the day by winning the doubles title.

Atcheson had a comparatively easy time in conquering Albert Hobelman of Baltimore, 21—17, 21—6 for the singles championship, but the Memphis team came within an ace of losing the doubles finals to a pair of Ohioans.

The Tennesseeans dropped the first game, but came back to take the next two from Lloyd Walker of Toledo and James Brown of Cleveland, in a fast match. The score was 18—21, 21—19, 21—20.

Atcheson's double triumph marked one of the few occasions in which a national handball champion has repeated the following year.

INTERNATIONAL RULING

SAN REMO, Italy, Feb. 29 (AP)—The executive committee of the International Football (soccer) Federation ruled Saturday that players forming part of national teams must be citizens of the country the team represents. The rule covers recommendations made at the federation's congress in Berlin.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 9, Princeton 8.
C. C. N. Y. 11, Pennsylvania 6.
Hamilton 14, Boston College 3.
Harvard 9, Columbia 8.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Illinois 3, Chicago 2.
Michigan 7, Minnesota 4.
Pennsylvania 75, Yale 0.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Dartmouth 3, Princeton 2.
Harvard 4, Yale 1.
Michigan 4, Marquette 3.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

West Point 14, Harvard 8.
Yale 30, Princeton 6.

Kansas City Has Two-Point Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	21	2	15	69	47	42
Chicago	20	4	12	89	56	40
Duluth	17	3	18	74	77	34
St. Louis	15	7	17	58	68	30
Tulsa	14	3	18	61	74	28
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29.)

RESULTS FEB. 28

Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0.
Chicago 4, Duluth 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 29 — Tulsa broke its long losing streak here last night in the American Hockey League by defeating Kansas City Pla-Mors, 1 to 0, in a slow but interesting game. Pat Healey scored the winning goal a minute after the game opened and then the two teams played 59 minutes of scoreless hockey. Tulsa maintained a blue line defense all night. The summary:

TULSA — KANSAS CITY
Lafrance, Moffatt, lw — rw, Ranger, Goodman, Gorman
Healey, Acaster, c — c, Mitchell, Wilson
Marker, Wakeford, Sheppard, rw — lw, Dunfield, McCormick, Mulvihill
Donnelly, ld — rd, McLeod
Hansen, rd — ld, McKinnon, Halderson
McCusker, g — g, Levine

Score—Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0. Goal—Healey for Tulsa. Assist—Hansen for Tulsa. Referee—Russell Lavelle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—Shamrocks of this city defeated the Hornets of Duluth, 4 to 0, in an American Hockey League game last night. This evened the series, as the visitors defeated the locals here last Tuesday.

CHICAGO — DULUTH
Prelesnik, Johnson, McFadyen, lw — rw, Forslund, Morrison, Anderson
Riley, MacKenzie, Clayton, c — c, Scott, Thorsteinssen, Leswick
Brydson, Armand, O'Neill, rw — lw, Lessard, Bouchard
Buswell, Taylor, ld — rd, Davis
Headley, rd — ld, Bergi, Stuart
Karakas, g — g, Turner

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 4, Duluth Hornets 0. Goals—Brydson, Buswell, O'Neill and McFadyen for Chicago. Assist—McFadyen for Chicago. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

VENZKE BETTERS 1500-METER MARK

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Sprinting like a fire horse in the last two laps and leaving a field of the nation's greatest distance runners far behind, Gene Venzke of Pottstown, Pa., set a new world's indoor record for 1500 meters in the Knights of Columbus games at Madison Square Garden, Saturday night.

Venzke's time of 3m. 53 2-5s. for the classic Olympic distance shattered both Lloyd Hahn's American indoor record of 3m. 55 4-5s., and Ray M. Conger's record of 3m. 55s. outdoors.

For the sixth time this indoor season, Emmett Toppino equaled the world record time of 6.2s. in winning the 60-yard dash. Jumping into a big lead with the gun, the Loyola speedster steadily increased his margin to hit the string a full two yards in front of Aloysius Kelly of Georgetown, who nipped T. E. Tolan Jr., Detroit's star, for second place. George Weinstein of New York University, captured fourth place, beating out Ira Singer, last year's indoor champion.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 30, Louisiana St. 22.
Albright 46, F. & M. 38.
California 26, So. California 22.
Carleton 37, Beloit 28.
Carnegie Tech 36, Georgetown 26.
Creighton 41, Marquette 22.
C. C. N. Y. 33, New York 21.
Crimson Indep. 49, Boston 27.
Dartmouth 40, Cornell 29.
Duke 33, Florida 22.
Fordham 28, Manhattan 26.
Georgia 40, Virginia 19.
Kansas 33, Oklahoma 29.
Kansas State 28, Missouri 22.
Lafayette 35, Lehigh 34.
Mass. State 20, Tufts 15.
Michigan 35, Iowa 27.
Middlebury 24, Norwich 15.
Minnesota 27, Illinois 26.
Northeastern 32, Arnold 19.
North Carolina 43, Kentucky 42.
North Dakota 20, N. D. State 19.
Notre Dame 39, West Point 23.
Oberlin 41, Muskingum 34.
Ohio State 40, Chicago 31.
Oregon State 26, Oregon 20.
Penn 39, Dayton 36.
Pennsylvania 26, Pittsburgh 19.
Pratt Institute 28, Trinity 27.
Princeton 29, Columbia 27.
Purdue 28, Wisconsin 21.
R. I. State 33, Conn. Aggies 32.
Reserve 41, Ashland 27.
Springfield 50, Rensselaer P. I. 24.
St. Lawrence 31, Hobart 7.
Syracuse 43, Penn State 33.
Vermont 30, New Hampshire 26.
Villanova 30, Rutgers 26.
Washington 44, Wash. State 38.
Wesleyan 40, Brown 32.
Williams 31, Amherst 20.
Wooster 40, Case 25.
Worcester P. I. 43, Clark 23.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Amherst 58, Worcester P. I. 19.
Brown 40, Syracuse 31.
Carnegie Tech 44, W. Reserve 31.
Columbia 37, West Point 34.
Gustavus Adolphus 39, Carleton 36.
Harvard 49, Dartmouth 22.
Illinois 53, Chicago 22.
Iowa State 50, Grinnell 33.
M. I. T. 45, Bowdoin 32.
Macalester 60, Hamline 15.
Michigan 53, Minnesota 22.
Oregon 54, Oregon State 30.
Williams 48, Wesleyan 29.
Yale 47, Pennsylvania 24.

ALLISON WINS SINGLES FINAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—His own consistent game and the unsteadiness of his opponent, George M. Lott Jr., gave Wilmer L. Allison Jr. the singles championship of the second annual Pan-American tennis tournament here yesterday by a score of 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Lott won the doubles championship, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1 from Allison and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J.

LINDRUM REGAINS RECORD

MONTREAL, Feb. 29 (AP)—Walter Lindrum of Australia, world's champion at English billiards, has regained the record for the highest break ever registered in North America. In an exhibition match yesterday he made a score of 1321 in one session at the table. The previous record break, made two days ago by Tom Newman, former English champion, was 1183.

STIX OF ST. LOUIS ADVANCE

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Stix team of St. Louis defeated the Sparta I. A. B. A. eleven of Chicago, 1 to 0, here yesterday, and advanced to the western final in the national challenge cup soccer competition. The Stix players will meet the Bricklayers of Chicago here next Sunday in the first contest of a three-game series for the western title.

MORALES WINS TENNIS FINAL

HAVANA, Feb. 29 (AP)—Ricardo Morales, second ranking Cuban player, yesterday defeated Lorenzo Nodarse, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, 6—0, in the final round of the first annual tennis tournament for the Harry F. Guggenheim Trophy.

DURHAM IS PHILLIE FARM

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—The Philadelphia Nationals have acquired the Durham Club of the Piedmont League as a player farm, Gerry Nugent, Phillie business manager, announced yesterday.

Seeded Players Advance Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Favorites came through to the third round without exception and mostly with little trouble, in the United States Class B squash tennis championship at the Columbia University Club on Saturday. Frank C. Hart, Harold Ablowich, Frank V. Brodil and the rest of the seeded players, with the exception of Willard K. Rice, who played his second-round match the day before, all saw action, and all won in straight games.

In two lesser cases, surprises were recorded when H. G. Larson, of the home club, defeated Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, in the hardest fought match of the day, 15—8, 8—15, 15—9; and when Jerome Lang, also of the home club, was victor over J. N. Schermerhorn, of the Crescent Athletic Club champion team, 10—15, 15—2, 15—5. Both of the winners have been only occasional players this season, while the losers were high in the team ranks.

Albert G. Lanier, Yale Club, also caused some surprise by his victory over Joseph D. Scheerer, of Essex Club, but his victory over E. W. Arnold, another New Moon player, on Thursday, indicated a possibility of this. The score was 15—9, 15—9.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

F. C. Hart, Crescent A. C., defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, 15—13, 15—7.
F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—5, 15—3.
W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—5.
A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, defeated J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club, 15—9, 15—9.
F. V. Brodil, Park Avenue S. C., defeated H. A. Mayer, City A. C., 15—10, 15—9.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—7, 15—6.
J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 18—14, 15—8.
H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—8, 8—15, 15—9.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated W. E. Chambers, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 15—8.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—3, 15—4.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—2, 15—3.
E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—10.
Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., 10—15, 15—2, 15—5.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—2, 15—5.
W. W. Stokes, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—7.

HARVARD LED TO VICTORY BY WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 29—W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, Harvard's leading athlete, led the Crimson hockey team to a brilliant 4-to-1 victory over the Yale sextet here Saturday evening, in the opening game of the annual series between the two traditional rivals. Wood scored his team's first goal in the second period after the Eli had taken the lead early in the first session, and scored another goal and had an assist in the third period. The second game of the series will be played in the Boston Garden Saturday evening, March 5. The summary:

HARVARD — YALE
Baldwin, Pell, Everett, lw — rw, Bostwick, Marckwald, E. Mills
Wood, Putnam, Beale, c — c, Fletcher, Iglehart, G. Mills
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Wadsworth, rw — lw, Todd, Cookman, Noyes
Crosby, Martin, ld — rd, Muhlfeld, Iglehart
McGregor, rd — ld, Winter, Gilligan
deGive, g — g, Townsend

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 1. Goals—Wood 2, Saltonstall, Baldwin for Harvard; Marckwald for Yale. Assists—Wood, Putnam for Harvard; Iglehart, Cookman for Yale. Referees—MacDonnell and Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WARD DEFEATS IANNICELLI

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Frank Ward won his seventh United States open squash tennis championship on Saturday, when he defeated Thomas Iannicelli, coach at Essex Club, in the same convincing style with which the City Athletic Club coach had disposed of the balance of the field all the way up the tourney at the Hotel Shelton court. The score was 15—4, 15—4, 15—4. Iannicelli, fighting hard all the way, made some wonderful gets, but the greater steadiness of the champion and the speed of his wallops made the result a foregone conclusion soon after the start. Iannicelli led at 4—1 in the second game and 2—1 in the third, but the champion hit all the harder and ran out the match without further trouble.

HOFFMAN WINS FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—William P. Hoffman of Bayside Tennis Club captured the United States Class C squash tennis championship on Saturday at the Park Avenue Squash Club, when he defeated Van Buren Taliaferro of the Yale Club by the same tactics he used against J. S. Becker in the semifinal round, coming from behind when apparently close to defeat, and by persistent steadiness and angle play taking the last two games by close margins, to win by a score of 15—17, 15—13, 5—15, 15—12, 15—4. In the fourth game, Taliaferro led at 8—5, but that ended his chances, as Hoffman caught him at 8-all and was never headed thereafter.

CLARK WINS AT PING PONG

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—Coleman Clark of the Interfraternity Club successfully defended the western ping pong championship in the tournament which ended here Saturday. In the final Clark defeated Max Rushakoff, the present Chicago district titleholder, 21—19, 16—21, 21—19 and 21—17. In doubles the winners were Edward Lewis and Paul Pearson, defeating William Condy and Robert Robinson, 21—9, 23—21, 21—11.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Amherst 91 1-6, Mass. State 50 5-6.
Harvard 57½, Cornell 39, Dartmouth 19½.
Indiana 65, Purdue 39.
Iowa 47 2-3, Northwestern 38 1-3.
Michigan 66, Chicago 29.
Notre Dame 54½, Illinois 40½.
Wisconsin 45, Minnesota 41.
Worcester P. I. 59, Boston 18.

LAKE PLACID A. C. WINS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 29 (AP)—The Lake Placid Athletic Club hockey team won its second game from the Ottawa Canadian National Railways team yesterday, 5 to 4, after trimming the Canadians Saturday night, 6 to 3. Capt. Romeo Proul of Lake Placid was the star of yesterday's game.

CUMMINGS WINS AUTO RACE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP)—Bill Cummings, Indianapolis automobile race driver, won the 100-lap feature event at the Legion Ascot speedway yesterday in 48m. 55s. Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis, was second; Jimmy Sharp, Los Angeles, third; Chester Gardner, Long Beach, fourth, and Ernie Triplett, Belevedere, fifth.

ALEKHINE PLAYS 300

PARIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—Alexander A. Alekhine, world chess champion, matched against 300 opponents last night in a benefit for French war veterans, playing on 60 boards with five players for each board, won 37 of the games, drew 17 and lost 6.

BRAZILIANS WIN TITLE

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Brazilian water polo team won the South American championship yesterday, defeating Argentina in the final round, 6 to 5.

New Haven Defeats Boston Cubs, 7 to 0

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	18	5	8	103	83	41
Bronx	14	6	13	73	77	34
New Haven	15	4	13	84	60	34
Boston	15	3	15	93	95	33
Philadelphia	12	5	15	66	78	29
Springfield	8	5	18	71	97	21

RESULTS FEB. 27

Bronx 5, Providence 3.
Boston 3, Springfield 1.

RESULT FEB. 28

New Haven 7, Boston 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 29—The New Haven Eagles duplicated their opening score of the season by defeating the Boston Bruin Cubs, 7 to 0, in their final game this year. The extraordinary passing of the Eagles and the ragged playing of the Cub defense made this large score possible. New Haven scored four goals in the opening period. The summary:

NEW HAVEN — BOSTON
McGoldrick, Wilson, Convey, lw — rw, Pratt, Cummings, Jeremiah
Jackson, Paddon, Hughes, c — c, Burke, Conn, Harnott
Collings, Kuhn, Patterson, rw — lw, Klein, Sutherland, Pool, Weir
Radley, Speyer, ld — rd, J. Jerwa, Pratt
Dutkowski, Radley, rd — ld, Lane, Pratt
Roberts, g — g, P. Jackson

Score—New Haven 7, Boston 0. Goals—Jackson 2, Kuhn, Patterson, Paddon, Convey, Collings for New Haven. Assists—Jackson, Dutkowski, Patterson, Collings for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—The Bronx Tigers gained on Providence, the league leader, by winning in the Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Coliseum, Saturday evening, by a score of 5 to 3. The locals led all the way, though the Reds were twice within a point of tying the score. The summary:

BRONX TIGERS — PROVIDENCE
Sheppard, Chouinard, Massecar, lw — rw, Cormier, Rivers, Giroux
Pettinger, Boucher, Grosvenor, c — c, Gaudreault, Taylor
Asmundson, Jenkins, Picketts, rw — lw, Hart, Harrington
Bourgeault, Regan, Whittles, ld — rd, Trapp, Murray
Regan, Pringle, rd — ld, Carson, Murray
Aitkenhead, g — g, Beveridge

Score—Bronx Tigers 5, Providence 3. Goals—Asmundson 2, Regan, Pettinger, Sheppard, for Bronx; Giroux 2, Hart, for Providence. Assists — Sheppard, Pettinger for Bronx; Murray, Rivers for Providence. Referees—W. A. Shaver and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 29—Making their last visit of the season here, Boston's Bruin Cubs defeated Springfield's Indians Saturday night by a 3-to-1 score. The play of Joe Jerwa and Percy Jackson of the winners was exceptionally good. All scoring came in the second period, the Cubs tallying three times in less than four minutes. The summary:

BOSTON — SPRINGFIELD
Klein, Sutherland, Pool, Weir, lw — rw, Saunders, Jarvis, Heard
Burke, Conn, Cook, Harnott, c — c, McAdam, Lyon, Maracle
Pratt, Jeremiah, Cummings, rw — lw, Heximer, Starr
J. Jerwa, ld — rd, Burry
Lane, Pratt, rd — ld, Callighen
Jackson, g — g, Stone

Score—Boston 3, Springfield 1. Goals—Conn, J. Jerwa and Pool for Boston; Starr for Springfield. Assists—J. Jerwa and Cook for Boston; Maracle for Springfield. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	9	12	79	68	43
Windsor	16	8	14	88	77	40
London	15	10	12	71	53	40
Detroit	15	8	13	73	69	38
Pittsburgh	14	8	16	70	88	36
Syracuse	14	6	17	87	90	34
Cleveland	14	5	21	89	112	33

RESULT FEB. 27

Pittsburgh 7, Cleveland 3.

RESULT FEB. 28

Syracuse 4, Cleveland 1.

SYRACUSE CLIMBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 29—Syracuse Stars climbed out of last place in the International Hockey League standing here last night by defeating Cleveland Indians, 4 to 1. Williams scored the only Cleveland goal late in the third period. Teasdale, Boll, Downie and Markle scored for Syracuse. Boll and Bill Thoms, former senior amateur stars with Toronto Marlboros, made impressive showings with Syracuse. Thoms was signed by Syracuse Saturday night and it was his first professional engagement. It was Boll's second game with the Stars. Although both have been signed by Syracuse, it is understood that they are actually the property of Toronto Leafs of the National League and on loan to Syracuse for the balance of the season.

PLAYERS REFEREE GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 29—Playoff hopes of the Cleveland Indians faded here Saturday night when they fell before the powerful sweep of the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, 7 to 3. The victory firmly established Pittsburgh in fifth place and placed it within striking distance of Detroit Olympics. Leo Reise of Pittsburgh and Frank McGuire of Cleveland, two players, were called on to referee in the absence of the regular arbiter, Clarence Bush of Detroit. It was a rough contest with three major penalties. Cleveland did all its scoring late in the third period.

CLAIMS A WORLD'S RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 29—Ivar Ballangrud, captain of the Norwegian Olympic team, skated 1500 meters in what was announced a new world's record time at the Chicago Stadium here Saturday night. Competing in the European style, against time, he set the new mark of 2m. 45.8s. The Japanese skaters, Yasue Kawamura and Tokuo Kitani, were second and third. They competed in the western open speed-skating championships. Erling Lindbee of Norway won the 1000-meter time trials in 1m. 50s., with Ballangrud second and Kawamura third. Lindboe also won the 500-meter time trials in 51.8s. Frank Stack of the Canadian Olympic team won the 500-meter race in 52.4s., and the one-mile in 3m. 10.8s., defeating Melvin Johnson of Detroit and Edward Stundl of Chicago in the first race and Alex Herd of Canada and Charles Delphier of Chicago in the second. Edward Wedge of Detroit won the two-mile in 6s. 3s. The 440-yard women's relay was won by Miss Charlene Power of St. Louis in 45.4s., defeating Miss Jean Wilson of Toronto and Miss Dorothy Franey of St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT HEISS WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 29—Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss (U. S. A.) of The Fencers' Club returned to the scene of his former fencing triumphs as captain of the team of the United States Military Academy, last year, to win the United States junior épée championship of the Amateur Fencers' League, on Saturday afternoon. He had to battle hard against another army officer, Lieut. Fred R. Weber of the New York Athletic Club and the United States modern pentathlon Olympic team, as each came through the final round with three victories and two defeats each, and had to fence off for the title. Lieut. E. J. Sands, another West Point officer, was third, in a field of 21 candidates.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

DETROIT NEARS PLAYOFF BERTH

Defeats Toronto as Bruins and Chicago Lose—Morenz Features

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	7	12	104	80	47
Detroit	16	7	17	82	93	39
Chicago	14	10	15	67	75	38
Boston	12	11	16	94	88	35
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	19	6	14	90	86	44
Toronto	18	6	15	121	101	42
Montreal	15	6	20	122	122	36
Americans	13	7	18	86	101	33

RESULTS FEB. 27

Canadiens 4, Boston 2.
Toronto 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS FEB. 28

Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb 29—Johnny Sorrell, left wing for Detroit Falcons, flipped a shot past Goalkeeper Walsh midway through the third period to give his mates a 2-to-1 victory over Montreal Maroons here last night. Falcons moved into second place in the American section of the National Hockey League standing and improved their chances for the playoffs. The summary:

DETROIT — MAROONS
Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms, lw.rw, Ward, Brydson
Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox, c — c, Haynes, Trottier, Phillips
Aurie, Carson, Cooper, rw — lw, Northcott, Siebert
Smith, Goodfellow, ld — rd, McVicar, Wilcox
Noble, Goodfellow, rd — ld, Conacher, Starr
Connell, g — g, Walsh

Score—Detroit 2, Montreal 1. Goals—Emms, Sorrell for Detroit; Brydson for Montreal. Assists—Lewis for Detroit; Siebert for Montreal. Referees—J. A. Cameron and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 29—The world champion Canadiens gave every indication of returning to the Stanley Cup form of a year ago on Saturday night when they defeated the Boston Bruins, 4 to 2. Led by Morenz, who turned in his speediest and most dazzling performance of the season, the Canadiens had secured a 3-to-0 lead before the Bruins obtained their first goal, in the last two minutes of the second period. All three Canadien forward lines displayed great speed and combination and twice the winners took advantage of the Boston defense neglecting to cover Morenz.

CANADIENS — BOSTON
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw — rw, Oliver, Clapper, Boyd
Morenz, Lepine, Alexandre, c — c, Weiland, Barry, Chapman
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw — lw, Galbraith, F. Jerwa, Runge
Burke, Leduc, ld — rd, Shore, Foster
S. Mantha, Lesieur, Munro, rd — ld, Hitchman, Owen
Hainsworth, g — g, Thompson

Score—Canadiens 4, Boston 2. Goals—Morenz 2, Larochelle and Joliat for Canadiens; Barry and Weiland for Boston. Assists—Wasnie, Joliat, Gagnon and Mondou for Canadiens; Shore for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 29—After playing six straight games against Chicago without a victory, two in the playoffs last season and four in the current National Hockey League campaign, the Maple Leafs turned on the Black Hawks on Saturday night and defeated them by 4 to 2, and had it not been for the great goaltending of Gardiner the margin of victory would have been much greater. The summary:

TORONTO — CHICAGO
Gracie, Jackson, lw — rw, March, Lowrey, Coulter
Blair, Darragh, Miller, c — c, Cook, Gottselig, Holmes
Finnigan, Conacher, Bailey, rw — lw, Thompson, Ripley, Wentworth
Horner, Robertson, Levinsky, ld — rd, Graham, Bostrom
Clancy, Day, rd — ld, Boucher, Abel
Chagot, g — g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto 4, Chicago 2. Goals—Horner, Conacher, Jackson, Bailey for Toronto; Holmes, Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Darragh 3, Conacher 2, Jackson 2, Miller, Clancy for Toronto; Wentworth 2, Coulter, Graham, Ripley for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN IN SPAIN

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Basque, Ignacio Cialceta, yesterday won the cross-country championship of Spain, running the 12,000 meters (about 7½ miles) in 43m. 29 2-5s. The 1931 champion, Arturo Pena, was second and Miguel Palan third.

BILLY BURKE WINS GOLF FINAL

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—Billy Burke, United States open champion, won the west coast open golf championship here yesterday with a 72-hole card of 140—72—76—288. Johnny Farrell, former national open titleholder, was second with 290 and Gene Sarazen third with 291.

TILDEN DEFEATS NUSSLEIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 29 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia easily defeated Hans Nusslein, Germany's professional tennis champion, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2, here yesterday.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 36, Temple 9.
Dartmouth 27, Springfield 27.
M. I. T. 30, Princeton 24.

New York Squash Racquets Improve

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—New York squash racquets, though still below the form developed by the pupils of Harry S. Cowles of Harvard, are now proving that the game is bigger than the Cambridge college, as the 16 survivors of the first two rounds of the metropolitan Class B championship found only four Harvard Club players survivors as the result of the second round, played yesterday at Heights Casino, after the first round had been spread all over New York in the effort to complete it in one day. Princeton Club has as many as Harvard Club, with Yale Club and half a dozen other organizations filling the balance of the list.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, winner last year, found three other members of his team able to survive the first scramble, with J. W. Powell the most likely to reach the final.

A new surprise developed in the person of W. B. Adsit of the Ardsley Racquet and Swimming Club, who showed fine play in defeating J. M. Young of the home club, 15—9, 15—14, 15—9, though not yet in college. The summary:

M. M. Macleod, Princeton Club, defeated A. L. Glidden Jr., Englewood F. C., 15—10, 13—15, 15—9, 15—9.
W. B. Adsit, Ardsley Club, defeated J. M. Young, Heights Casino, 15—9, 15—14, 15—9.
W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, 18—15, 15—10, 18—16.
Conway Hoffman, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Robinson M. Simonds, Yale Club, 15—13, 15—13, 17—14.
F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated Percy Jennings Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—13, 18—15.
B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated John Holbrook, Yale Club, 15—12, 7—15, 13—15, 17—16, 18—17.
P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, defeated J. B. Sargent Jr., Englewood Field Club, 15—13, 17—15, 15—13.
F. B. Alexander Jr., Round Hill Club, defeated C. S. Scott, Plainfield C. C., 17—16, 15—11, 9—15, 14—16, 15—10.
Cedric A. Major, Heights Casino, defeated Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, 18—15, 15—6, 15—9.
Harris B. Fisher Jr., Union League Club, defeated W. E. Klass, Montclair A. C., 18—17, 7—15, 15—18, 15—11, 15—11.
R. E. McCormick, University Club, defeated Parke Cummings, Harvard Club, 15—10, 14—18, 15—4, 15—11.
S. L. Scott, Yale Club, defeated Frank Maloy, Staten Island Club, 15—9, 15—10, 16—15.
G. J. Leness, Yale Club, defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—8, 15—5.
F. T. Smith, Princeton Club, defeated C. O. Wellington, Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—7, 11—15, 10—15, 15—11.
J. W. Powell, Princeton Club, defeated C. S. Morra, Montclair A. C., 15—9, 15—10, 15—12.
C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, defeated H. K. Thayer, Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—11, 15—7.

FOURTH IN ROW FOR ELI SWIMMING TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29 — The Yale University swimming team won its fourth straight meet in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association here Saturday by defeating the University of Pennsylvania, 47 to 24. Penn triumphed in the water polo game, however, 75 to 0. A. T. Hapke Jr. '33 of Yale shattered the tank record for the 220-yard freestyle by covering the distance in 2m. 19.5s. The swimming summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., third. Time—2m. 19.5s. (New tank record.)

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; D. E. Forbes '32, Yale, second; J. S. Lee '32, Yale, third. Time—24.2s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Penn.; J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, second; John Braslin '32, Yale, third. Winner's points—92.30.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Harte '32, Yale; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, third. Time—5m. 9.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. G. Anderson '33, Yale; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, second; V. P. Satinsky '34, Penn., third. Time—1m. 46s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. D. Weeks '34, Penn.; W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale, second; H. Y. Miller '33, Penn., third. Time—2m. 34.8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. K. Brines '32, Yale; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn., second; Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale, third. Time—54.2s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (J. H. Page '34, L. B. Osborne '32, J. K. Brines '32, Bradford Butler Jr. '32); Penn, second (W. T. Grandy '32, Norman Wolf '34, E. D. Weeks '34, H. U. Strong Jr. '33). Time—3m. 47s.

Princeton Takes Lead in Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 29—Princeton University took the lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race here Saturday evening by defeating the champion Columbia University quintet, 29 to 27. Going into the game, the Lions were leading the standing. The Tigers now have six victories and only two defeats while Columbia has five triumphs and two setbacks.

PRINCETON — COLUMBIA
Fairman, Helm, lf — rg, Hodupp, Hartman
Seibert, rf — lg, Jones
Larsen, c — c, McDowell
Lord, Rosenbaum, lg — rf, Bender
Nicholson, rg — lf, McCoy

Score—Princeton 29, Columbia 27. Goals from floor—Nicholson 5, Seibert 4, Fairman, Larsen for Princeton; Bender 2, Hartman 2, Jones 2, McDowell, McCoy for Columbia. Goals from foul—Fairman 2, Seibert 2, Rosenbaum 2, Larsen for Princeton; Jones 6, Hartman 3, Bender, McDowell for Columbia. Referee — Norton. Umpires—Brennan and Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 29 — The Dartmouth College basketball team staged a brilliant comeback by defeating Cornell University, 40 to 29, and keeping in the race for the Eastern Intercollegiate title. William T. McCall '32, the Dartmouth leader, closed his home career in brilliant fashion by caging 13 points.

DARTMOUTH — CORNELL
Burch, J. Edwards, lf — rg, Lipinski
McCall, Stangle, G. Edwards, rf — lg, Kophczynski, Reed
Mackey, Prince, c — c, McGraw, Kophczynski
Smart, Kraszewski, lg — rf, Reed, Ferraro, Zahn, Houck
Britten, Kramer, rg — lf, Hatkoff

Score—Dartmouth College 40, Cornell University 29. Goals from floor—McCall 6, J. Edwards 3, Stangle 2, Burch 2, Prince 2, Kraszewski 2, Britten for Dartmouth; Ferraro 4, Hatkoff 2, McGraw 2, Lipinski, Kophczynski for Cornell. Goals from foul—Britten 3, McCall for Dartmouth; Hatkoff 4, Lipinski 2, McGraw, Kophczynski, Reed for Cornell. Referee—Kinney (E. I. A.). Umpires—Kennedy and Carrol (E. I. A.).

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 34, Brown 0.
Brooklyn P. I. 23, M. I. T. 13.
Harvard 22½, Tufts 7½.
Illinois 25, Chicago 3.
Michigan 24, Ohio State 8.
Norwich 26, Boston 8.
Oregon 5, Washington 2.
Penn State 14, Cornell 14.
Rutgers 23, Ursinus 13
West Point 18, Columbia 14.
Williams 16, Amherst 16.
Yale 15½, Princeton 10½.

ALLENTOWN GETS BOROJA

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Feb. 29 (AP)—The Allentown club of the Eastern League has been given Tony Boroja, outfielder who hit .304 for the Beaumont club in the Texas League last season, by the Detroit Tigers as part payment for Johnny Pasek, Allentown catchers, club officials announced yesterday. The deal for Pasek stipulated that the Tigers were to give $3500 in cash and a player.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS RESULTS

Harvard 5, Yale 0.
M. I. T. 5, Trinity 0.

Anton Lekang Wins Ski Title

LAKE TAHOE, Calif., Feb. 29 (AP)—A ski-winged invader from the East, Anton Lekang of the Norway Ski Club, New York, soared to a championship crown in the A division jumping contests of the National Ski Association tournament here yesterday.

A flying, graceful figure against the background of sentinal Sierra peaks that guard this "Lake of the skies," Leking scored 213 points to win the United States championship.

He took the crown from Casper Oimoen, Canton (S. D.), winner in 1930 and 1931, who was unable to compete because of a mishap received in a practice jump Saturday.

The A division contests furnished the big thrill for a crowd of several thousand persons who had come into the snow country of California for the final day of the tournament.

Second place in the championship event went to John Elvrum, of the Cascade Ski Club of Portland, Ore., who was given 208.1 points by the judges Elvrum also made the longest completed leap of the day when his slender skis flashed to a perfect landing 198 feet from the take-off point.

Each contestant was allowed two jumps and the point-judging was based on distance and form.

Glenn Armstrong of the Rocky Mountain Ski Club, Estes Park, Colo., finished in third place with 208 points, just a tenth of a point behind Elvrum.

Other contestants and their scores were: Cuttorm Paulson, Norge Ski Club, Chicago, 205.2; Magnus Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, Salisbury, Conn., 195.4; Olav Tellefson, Viking Ski Club, Los Angeles, 181.6; Roy Mikkelson, Norge Ski Club, Chicago, 152.6, and Ottar Satre, Salisbury Outing Club, 152.4.

The tournament, which was the twenty-eighth annual meet of the National Association, was the first ever held west of the Rocky Mountains.

MRS. HOWE WINS FINAL

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 29 (AP)—Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., United States champion, defeated Mrs. William H Adams of Cedarhurst, L. I., 15—6, 15—17, 15—8, 18—16, in the final round of the fourth annual women's invitation squash racquets tournament at the Ardsley Racquet and Swimming Club here Saturday.

MORELAND WINS GOLF FINAL

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 29 (AP)—Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, the defending champion, won the Houston Country Club's eighteenth annual invitation golf tournament late Saturday by defeating John Dawson of Chicago, 3 and 1.

GOODWIN WINS BY DEFAULT

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—Officials of the Dixie amateur golf tournament Saturday awarded championship honors to Tommy Goodwin, 18-year-old Monroe (N. Y.) golfer, and ruled that T. Philip Perkins, British amateur golfer and co-finalist, who was unable to play, had defaulted.

CRISLER TO VISIT PRINCETON

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—Athletic director H. O. Crisler, of the University of Minnesota, left last night for Princeton, N. J., to confer with Princeton University officials over his position as Tiger football coach. He will arrive there Tuesday morning.

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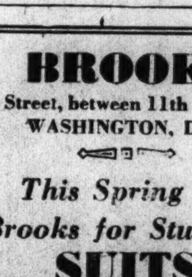
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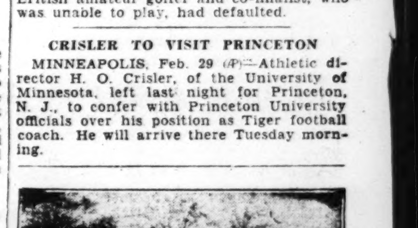
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STOCKS CLOSE HEAVY AFTER UPWARD TREND

Gains Fail to Hold and Market Quickens on Decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Stocks closed with a heavy tone today, giving ground in the last hour after a sluggish upward movement during the earlier trading.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe and Case, among others, sold off about a point although they had been 1 to 2 higher. Auburn more than lost a rise of 5½.

The market was again very dull, but trading quickened on the late decline. Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

Railroad Issues

Rail Issues

The railroad issues stiffened in response to the announcement of several substantial loans to the carriers by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of meeting bond interest, maturing bank loans, and for completing development projects. This confirmed the belief in Wall Street that the Reconstruction Corporation would pursue a liberal policy in helping the carriers over the particularly rough spot they are now traversing.

Pennsylvania, however, eased in response to President Atterbury's statement that continuance of dividends would require increased revenues. Canadian Pacific's persistent strength was coupled with vague rumors over the possibility of unification of the two Canadian systems.

The General Asphalt suit against Anglo-Saxon Petroleum involved royalties to which General Asphalt claimed it was entitled in connection with its Vigas concession in Venezuela. The first decision in the British courts was in favor of General Asphalt, and indicated that substantial damages would be collected. This decision was later overturned, however, and the appeal to the House of Lords has been lost.

Bond Market Firm

An animated rally in Japanese issues was the feature of the bond market. The United States Government list and corporate loans also displayed a firm tone.

The recovery in Nipponese obligations was attributed to reports from Shanghai that the Japanese had inaugurated peace negotiations with the Chinese forces, and that there was hope of a speedy settlement of the Far Eastern troubles.

Both the major government issues of Nippon, the 6½s and 5½s, advanced from 2 to 3 points at one time and Oriental Development 6s and 5½s, both government guaranteed, raised their prices substantially. Japanese municipal and corporate liens also reflected the better feeling engendered by the peace movement.

There were a few soft spots in Libertys and Treasurys, but the majority of them were moderately higher.

The railroad section exhibited a somewhat improved tone, although trading in the carrier mortgages was quiet. Some bonds of Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Frisco gained moderately.

The utilities and industrials were steady. Liens of Consolidated Gas, Postal Telegraph and Western Union were higher.

The majority of foreign loans showed gains. British 5½s continued to add to their previous advance. Bonds of Argentina, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium were strong.

COMMODITY PRICES REMAIN UNCHANGED

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Feb. 12 were 63.7 and $1.57 compared with 63.7 and $1.571 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—January	65.0	153.8
January, wk. end. Jan. 22	65.2	153.4
January, wk. end. Jan. 29	64.5	155.1
February, wk. end. Feb. 5	64.2	155.7
February, wk. end. Feb. 12	63.6	157.2
February, wk. end. Feb. 19	63.7	157.1
February, wk. end. Feb. 26	63.7	157.0

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; late realizing cancels early rise.

Bonds: Steady; Japanese loans recover.

Curb: Irregular; motors firm.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; yen rallies.

Cotton: Barely steady; lower cables; southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; weak close Liverpool; increased visible stock.

Corn: Steady; bullish weather indication; steady cash market.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Higher.

FOREIGN

London—The stock exchange was cheerful today with gilt-edged securities and German bonds advancing on investment buying. Chinese and Japanese bonds also advanced and American shares hardened.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse were strong, active rebuying of many issues taking place especially in oil shares. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Prospects of a reduction in the Reichsbank discount rate caused cheerfulness on the Boerse except in electricity, gas and water shares. Prices closed slightly weaker.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 29	Feb. 27
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
5¾	3½	..	Adams Express	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
13	10⅞	1	Addressograph	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
3⅝	2⅝	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅞	13⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
59⅜	46	4½¶	Air Reduction	2100	57¼	55	55	56
16⅛	11⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1700	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3⅛	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
7⅝	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
83½	62¼	6	Allied Chem	5300	78½	75⅝	75⅝	78⅝
13¾	10⅛	.80	Allis Chalmers	700	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	10⅞
14	12	2	Amerada	300	14	14	14	13⅞
7⅛	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
16⅛	12½	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	..
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	42	42	42	42
15⅛	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
73⅜	54⅛	5¶	Am Can	11300	68⅞	65⅞	66⅛	67
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7
34⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28¼
6	5	..	Am Chain	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
9½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9½
10½	7¼	..	Em European	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
9¼	6⅝	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
8⅞	5	..	Am International	200	7¼	6	7	7⅛
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 7 pf	100	23	23	23	23
4	2	..	Am La Fr pf	10	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅛	5⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2¼	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1100	15⅛	14½	14½	14⅝
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	52	52	52	..
49¾	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	2100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12⅞	7⅝	..	Am Roling Mill	4100	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	11½
26½	21⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	400	25⅞	25½	25½	26
½	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	..
25⅛	21	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	21	21	21	..
18⅝	12⅞	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	15⅝	15	15	15¼
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	47	46	46	48
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1¼	¾	..	Am Solvents pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
36½	33¼	2½¶	Am Stores	100	35½	35½	35½	..
39⅛	21⅞	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	25	25	25	26
137⅞	107⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	128⅝	125⅛	126⅛	127⅛
70	45	7	Am Type F pf	10	45	45	45	..
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	30⅝	29⅞	29⅝	..
5	3	..	Am Woolen	100	5	5	5	..
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	900	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
12⅝	8⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	6100	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅝
16⅞	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	16⅝	16	16⅝	..
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2⅝	1⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
94	76	6	Atchison T&SF	1400	81	78⅛	78⅛	80
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	82½	82½	82½	82½
15⅛	15	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	15	15	15	..
10⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	75	75	75	..
5¼	4½	1.60	Atlas Stores	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
151⅜	83¾	4§	Auburn Auto	9400	91½	83¾	85⅛	86
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	90	19	19	19	..
21⅝	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3300	17½	17	17	18¾
41½	27⅛	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	30¾	29½	29½	..
79½	107½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
5⅛	4	..	Barnsdall A	100	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	1100	36½	35½	35½	36⅞
43	39½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	40½	40	40½	40
4⅜	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4⅜
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	60	60	60	..
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	2500	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15½
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	100	23	22⅝	22⅝	22½
24⅜	15⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2300	22½	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	62⅞	62½	62½	..
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	8
14	4⅜	..	Bloomingdale	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	20	19⅞	20	19¼
41	34¾	3¶	Borden	2100	39¾	38⅞	39	38⅞
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	3200	11¼	10½	10⅞	10¼
10¼	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	500	11	10	10⅞	9⅞
1	¾	..	Brockway	300	¾	¾	¾	..
46⅝	30½	4	Broklyn Man T	2100	46	44⅝	44⅝	45½
75½	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	75	74⅝	74⅝	..
9⅜	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	9	9	9	..
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	4½	4¼	4¼	..
7⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..
2¾	1⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	10	10	10	..
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
5½	2¾	..	Bullard	2400	6⅜	5⅛	6	5
12⅞	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	100	11½	10¾	11⅛	10⅞
18	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
19	10½	..	Byers	4100	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
			—C—					
11⅞	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	500	10	10	10	..
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3	3	3	3
18¼	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	12200	17¾	17⅛	17½	16¾
27⅛	24	3	Capital Admin pf	400	24	22⅛	24	24
43⅝	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	12600	36⅝	34¾	35⅜	35⅛
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	11⅛	11⅞	11½	11⅛
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	70	2½	2½	2½	..
5	3⅝	..	Celanese Corp	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2	1	..	Celotex cts	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12½	11¼	1½	Central Aguirre	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅝
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1400	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11½
3⅝	2	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	5100	6⅞	6	6⅛	6
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	1400	17⅞	17	17	17
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23¼
15½	9⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
3¼	1⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	1200	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
6⅝	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
11⅞	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
11⅞	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	11	10½	10½	10½
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	14	14	14	14
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	1900	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12½
28½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	27¼	26	27¼	..
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	..
18	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	300	18	17⅝	18	18
30¼	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	29⅝	29	29⅝	..
91	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	91
9¾	7	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8¾	8½	8¾	..
12⅜	7¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	3600	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	400	70	69⅞	69⅞	..
38½	28	3	Columbian Carb	1700	34⅞	33⅛	33½	33
10⅝	8⅛	1.60	Comm Credit	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½
20½	17	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	66	65½	65½	66
24⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	2600	24½	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
9⅝	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	3300	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8½
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	4600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
68⅞	54	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	66	66	66	..
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
11⅞	8⅝	2	Consol Gas	4900	63½	61⅞	62	62⅝
93	89	5	Consol Gas pf	200	92	92	92	92
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	700	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
11⅞	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	10	10	10	..
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
46	40	3	Cont Baking pf	200	45	44⅛	44⅛	..
39⅞	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1700	39	38	38	39¼
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
24⅞	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	23	22⅞	22⅞	21¼
1⅞	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	1300	6	6	6	6
¾	⅝	..	Cont Shares	700	⅝	½	½	..
46	37	3	Corn Products	900	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞
4⅜	2⅝	..	Coty	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
15⅝	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	300	15⅜	15	15	15¼
4⅛	3	..	Crosley Radio	100	3½	3½	3½	..
49⅞	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	37½
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	140	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	7	7	7	..
½	¼	..	Cuban Cane pf	1300	¼	¼	¼	¼
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	100	23½	23½	23½	..
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
			—D—					
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	..
28¾	17⅝	..	Del Lack & W	100	20½	20½	20½	..
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	200	113	112	112	111⅞
15¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	1100	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
24	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	400	23½	23⅛	23⅛	..
9⅞	7½	1	Dome Mines	2400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15¾	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	200	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11¾
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	7200	55⅝	54¾	54	54½
			—E—					
87⅞	68	5	Eastman Kodak	4800	80	78	78⅛	78¾
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	6⅛	6¾	6¾	6⅝
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
37½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	11600	31	29½	29⅞	29¼
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2600	3½	3	3½	3
14	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	300	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	55	55	55	..
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	47½	47½	47½	..
⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	110	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
			—F—					
5⅜	4¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5	5	5	..
5⅛	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	24¼	24	24	23
15	12	1	Firestone T & R	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	56	56	56	56
52¼	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	900	51	51	51	..
⅝	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	½	½	½	½
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	230	½	⅜	½	⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	100	5	5	5	..
11⅞	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
20⅞	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19
5⅝	2⅝	..	Fox Film A	3000	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1100	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
			—G—					
17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	30	12½	12	12	12
34¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	32½	31¾	32½	32
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1400	12	11⅞	11½	12¼
19	11	3	Gen Baking	3100	19¼	18½	18½	18⅝
3⅝	2	..	Gen Bronze	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
16⅛	11⅞	..	Gen Cable pf	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
26⅛	17⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	37300	21	19⅞	19⅞	20⅝
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅛	11	11	..
36⅞	31⅞	3	Gen Foods	900	36⅛	35½	35½	36
2⅜	1⅝	6	*Gen Gas & E A	600	2	2	2	2
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
24⅞	19½	2	Gen Motors	8000	21⅞	20½	20⅞	21
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84½
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	700	4	3⅞	4	..
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	20	12½	12½	12½	..
28⅞	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	200	25⅞	25¼	25¼	..
90	75½	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	76	76	76	..
1⅝	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	2400	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
21¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	21400	21¼	19⅞	20	20⅝
67⅜	50	5	Gillette S R pf	300	65	64½	65	65⅞
31	22	7	Gimbel Bros pf	300	23	23	23	..
6	4⅝	..	Glidden	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
46	46	7	Glidden ppf	10	50	50	50	..
6⅛	5⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
19⅝	16	2½	Gold Dust	700	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	15
17⅞	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1200	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	56	55	56	54½
11	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
4⅜	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	1400	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
7⅝	5⅛	.50	Granby	100	6	6	6	..
3	1	..	Grand-Sil Stores	2800	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
9	6⅝	..	Grand Union	800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅛	..
32	23¾	3	Grand Un pf	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
29⅞	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	200	28⅛	28	28⅛	..
25	16⅛	2	Great Nor pf	900	19⅞	19	19	..
60	60	7	Great W Sug pf	50	60	60⅝	60⅝	..
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
2⅛	1⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
18	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	17	17	17	..
1⅛	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
95	92	7	Hercles Powd pf	10	93	93	93	..
7⅞	5⅛	..	Hollander	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
130⅛	110	7.60†	Homestake M	100	115	115	115	115
3⅞	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	300	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
23⅝	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	20	19⅞	19⅞	..
11⅞	3⅛	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
16⅝	10⅞	..	Howe Sound	400	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
30⅞	27	3	Hudson & Man	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
11¾	7⅛	..	Hudson Motor	800	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
5⅝	3⅝	..	Hupp Motors	1300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
			—I—					
18½	9½	..	Ill Central	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
38⅞	23⅞	4	Indus Rayon	1900	26	23⅞	23⅞	25¼
39⅜	27⅞	3	Ingersoll-Rand	600	35	33⅞	33⅞	..
6	4½	.80	Insuranshare Del	400	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	..
3⅝	2⅛	.20	Insuranshare Md	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
12⅞	8½	..	Interboro Rap T	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
4⅛	3⅛	..	Interlake Iron	100	4	4	4	..
110⅝	90⅞	6¶	Int Business M	1200	105¼	101⅞	101⅞	104¾
18⅝	14⅝	2	Int Cement	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	1600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	800	19	17⅞	17⅞	18
15⅛	11⅞	..	Int Combus rp ct	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
29⅝	21⅞	1.60	Int Harvester	1400	23⅞	23	23⅞	23
108	100	7	Int Harvester pf	300	100	100	100	..
11⅞	8⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	2600	9½	8⅞	9¼	8⅞
24⅛	15⅞	4	Int Match pf	7800	19⅛	17	17	18⅞
9⅛	7⅛	..	Int Nickel	5300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2⅛	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	2	2	2	2
1⅝	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	1	1	1	..
7⅞	7	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	7	7	7	..
21	19⅝	2	Int Salt	1200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
44⅝	36⅞	3	Int Shoe	600	36⅝	36	36	36⅛
21	15	..	Int Silver	300	18	17	17	..
12¼	7⅛	.60	Int Tel & Tel	5600	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
			—J—					
26⅞	5⅛	1	Johns Manville	3600	22½	21⅛	21¾	22
84	76	7	Jones & Laughlin	110	76	75	75	76½
1⅛	½	..	Mallinson	100	½	½	½	..
1	⅜	..	Manati Sugar	180	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
2	1¼	..	Manati Sug pf	20	½	½	½	..
			—K—					
8⅛	5	1	Kaufman D St	700	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
25	25	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	25	25	25	..
2⅛	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	2600	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
18	6⅞	..	Kelley-Sp 8%	130	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
4⅛	3	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
10⅝	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	3600	9⅝	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛
13	8⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	3800	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
19	15⅛	1.60	Kresge	900	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
9⅛	4⅜	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
16⅞	12⅜	1	Kroger Groc & B	4700	16⅝	16	16⅛	15⅜
			—L—					
3⅛	1⅞	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	2	2	2	..
8	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
44⅞	36	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	41½	41⅛	41⅛	..
8	5⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
13⅞	12	1.20	Link-Belt	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
32⅞	23⅛	4¶	Loew's Inc	1600	32	31	31¼	31
72	57	6½	Loews pf	400	68	68	68	..
3⅝	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	3800	3½	3	3¼	3
36⅝	29⅞	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	34½	34½	34½	33¾
32⅞	21	4	Louisville & N	100	22½	22½	22½	23¼
18	12	6½	Louisiana OR pf	110	14	14	14	..
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4
			—M—					
21	17	2½	McCall Corp	100	20	20	20	20
62	55	6	McCrory pf	40	60	55	55	..
62¼	43	4	McKeesport Tin	9200	58⅞	55⅛	55¾	58
32⅛	28½	6	McLellan Sto pf	100	30	30	30	..
17	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	3500	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
60½	47	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	600	53⅝	53	53	..
8¾	6⅝	.50	Magma Copper	100	7	7	7	..
18⅞	7	..	Man Elv mg	500	17⅛	16	16	16⅝
12¼	9½	.80	Marine Mid	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
11	9⅝	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	10	10	10	10
13½	7¼	..	Marshall Field	100	8	8	8	..
18¾	13¼	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	17	17	17	..
8⅛	7	3	Maytag pf ww	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
18	14½	2	Melville Shoe	600	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	..
4⅛	2⅞	..	Miami Cop	200	3	3	3	..
6⅝	5⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
10	7⅞	3	Midland Steel	400	8	7⅞	8	..
48	42½	8	Midland Stl pf	300	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
2⅛	1½	..	Min Moline	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
21⅞	11⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	400	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
11	5⅝	..	Mo Pacific	700	8⅛	8	8	7¾
26	12	..	Mo Pacic pf	300	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18
25	20¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	..
10⅝	6⅞	..	Montgom Ward	2900	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9½
⅝	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	¼	¼	¼	..
13⅝	7⅝	..	Mullins Mfg	200	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10½
27	19	..	Mullins pf	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
9⅝	5⅝	..	Murray Body	1100	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	8½
			—N—					
27¼	15	..	Nash Chat StL	40	16¼	16	16	16
19⅛	15	2	Nash Motors	800	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
3⅝	2⅛	..	Nat Acme	100	3	3	3	..
1⅛	⅝	..	Nat Bellas Hess	1400	⅝	½	½	..
45⅞	37⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	800	44⅝	43½	43½	43½
11⅛	7⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	..
28⅞	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	6700	28⅝	27⅜	28	27⅝
8	5	..	Nat Enam & St	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
15⅞	13⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1800	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
⅛	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2 pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
23½	19½	2	Nat Steel	300	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¾
17⅛	11	..	Nat Surety	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
9½	6¾	1	Nat Tea	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛
6⅝	4⅛	..	Nevada Cons Cop	1500	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
2⅛	2	..	Newport Indus	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
36⅝	24½	..	NY Central	6700	30¼	29	29	29½
125	105	5	NY & Harlem	30	112	112	112	112¼
31⅝	17⅝	..	NY NH & H	1400	24⅞	23½	23½	24
8⅞	6⅞	..	NY Ont & W	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
6¼	4	..	NY Shipbldg	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
15	12⅝	2	Noranda M	100	14	14	14	14
135	111	10	*Norfolk & West	100	125	125	125	..
00	29	10a	North American	4700	37½	35⅞	35⅞	37
4⅛	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
86½	80	6	No Am Edison pf	200	82½	82	82	81⅞
8	5⅝	2.56c	No Ger Lloyd	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
23¼	14⅝	3	Northern Pacific	900	20	19¼	19¼	19¼
28	25	3	Northwestern Tel	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
1¼	3	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1	1	1	1¼
			—O—					
6½	5	..	Ohio Oil	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
3⅝	1½	..	Omnibus	1600	3⅛	3	3	..
22½	16⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	300	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
4⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel	100	4	4	4	..
14	9⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	560	11	9⅞	9⅞	10½
27	20	2	Owens Ill Glass	1985	23⅛	23⅛	23½	23
			—P—					
37	32½	2	Pacific Gas & El	200	35¼	35	35	35¼
41⅞	36½	3	Pacific Lighting	200	39	39	39	..
102	93⅞	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	97	96⅞	96⅞	97
5¼	3½	..	Packard Motor	9100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
11⅞	6⅞	..	Paramount Pub	207	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
1⅛	1	..	Park Utah	100	1	1	1	..
5⅜	1⅜	..	Pathe Exch A	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9	6⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	8	8	8	..
31½	23	1	*Penick & Ford	100	28	28	28	30½
1⅝	⅞	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	1	1	1	..
31⅞	26¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	2400	31⅝	30¾	31⅜	31
85	80	6	Penney (JC) pf	200	84	84	84	..
22⅝	17½	2	Pennsylvania RR	4900	19⅛	18⅞	19	19¾
121	94⅞	8	Peoples GasLt&C	300	98	97⅞	98	99
17¼	8	..	Pere Marq pf	10	12	12	12	..
19	8½	..	Pere Marq ppf	50	15⅛	12	15⅛	15⅛
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	2500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
8½	5	..	Phelps Dodge	100	6	6	6	6
5½	3	..	Phila & Reading	1000	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
5½	4	..	Phillips Pet	400	5⅛	5	5	5
41	36	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	300	36	36	36	37
1⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	20½	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21⅞
40	30	..	Pitts United pf	700	36⅞	36	36	..
4⅝	3⅛	..	Poor & Co B	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7	4⅞	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
8⅞	6⅛	..	Prairie Pipe Line	500	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¼
42⅞	37⅞	2.40	Proctor & Gam	300	40⅞	40	40	40⅛
103	95	5	Proctor & G pf	40	95	95	95	..
1½	1	..	Prod & Refiners	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
56⅞	48¼	3.40	Public Service	4000	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	56
83½	78	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	84	83½	84	82⅝
99½	95	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	97⅛	97	97¼	97
113½	108	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	113½	113½	113½	111
92	86	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	92	92	92	..
25	15⅝	3	Pullman	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½
5⅛	3⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
15⅛	10⅝	2	Purity Bakeries	2400	14	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
			—R—					
10⅝	5¼	..	Radio Corp Amer	12100	9⅝	8¾	9	9¼
18⅞	9⅞	..	Radio pf B	400	15½	15	15	15
7	2¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
14	13	..	Real Silk H pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
3⅝	2	..	Remington Rand	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
3⅝	2½	..	Reo Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2½	..
6½	4¼	..	Republic I & S	2000	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
15	8½	..	Repub I&S pf	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛
9½	7⅝	1.50	Reynolds Metal	2100	9½	8⅞	9	..
5⅝	3	..	Reynolds Spring	100	4	4	4	..
¾	½	..	Richfield Oil	300	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	13⅝	..	Royal Dutch	1200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
			—S—					
52⅝	39	5	Safeway Stores	3500	52⅛	50⅝	50⅝	51
94	78½	7	Safeway S 7%	30	86	85⅝	86	85⅞
9⅜	4⅛	..	StL & SF pf	800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅜
11½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	8	8	8	..
½	½	..	Seaboard Air L	400	½	½	½	½
9	6⅞	..	Seaboard Oil	700	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛
37⅞	27¼	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2500	34	33	33	33⅝
1	¼	..	Seneca Cop	500	¼	¼	¼	..
5⅝	4	..	Servel Inc	1500	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
11¼	7½	1	Shattuck (FG)	1500	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¼
12½	8⅛	..	Shell Trans & Tr	150	15	14½	15	..
4	2⅝	..	Shell Union Oil	1300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25⅛	10	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	23
7⅛	4⅛	..	Sinclair	2300	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
4	2⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
1	⅝	..	Snider Packing	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4⅛	2	..	Snider Pack pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
63	40½	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53⅛
10⅜	8¾	1	Sonony Vacuum	4600	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
32⅜	29⅛	2	So Calif Edison	100	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	..
37⅝	25⅛	..	Southern Pacific	3700	27⅞	26¼	26⅝	26⅝
8⅝	6⅞	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	7	7	7	7
13	7½	..	Southern Ry	200	10	10	10	10
20½	11	..	Southern Ry pf	1300	12	12	12	..
3⅛	2⅜	..	Sparks Within	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	9½	.80	Spencer Kellogg	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
6⅝	6	..	Spicer Mfg	200	6	6	6	6
13⅜	11⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	5700	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
119½	114⅞	7	Stand Brands pf	100	117	117	117	..
33	25½	3.50	Stand Gas & El	800	29½	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
41⅛	31⅞	4	*Stand G&E pf	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34
27	22½	2	Stand Oil Calif	400	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
30½	25⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	3700	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
7	6⅝	.80	Starrett Co	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
1⅛	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	100	1	1	1	1
22½	20	..	Sterling cv pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
6⅝	5	..	Stewart Warner	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
14⅞	9⅛	..	Stone & Webster	1400	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
13⅛	10⅛	1.20	Studebaker	400	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
101	95	7	Studebaker pf	90	102	101	101	101
13⅛	11	1	Superheater	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
7⅛	4⅛	..	Superior Steel	100	6	6	6	..
			—T—					
13⅛	12	1.40	Telautograph	100	12	12	12	12
2⅝	1⅞	..	Tennessee Corp	100	2	2	2	..
13⅞	10	1	Texas Corp	1500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
26⅝	20½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2800	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
6⅛	4⅞	..	Texas & P Land	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
13	8⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	100	11⅛	11⅛	11½	12⅞
7⅛	7	1.20	Thompson Prod	400	10	9½	10	..
3⅛	2⅜	..	Tide Water Asso	1600	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23	16⅞	2	Timken Roller	400	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20
6	3⅛	..	Transamerica	2400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	3⅝	..	Transue & Wil	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
4⅛	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6⅞	5⅛	..	Truscon Steel	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4	3⅛	..	Twin City R T	100	3	3	3	..
24	13	7	Twin City RT pf	10	23	23	23	..
			—U—					
23	14½	2	Underwd El Fish	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
34⅛	27⅞	2	Union Carbide	6000	33⅛	31⅞	32	31⅞
13⅞	10⅞	1.40	Union Oil Calif	100	13⅛	11⅞	12	12
94⅛	85	10	Union Pacific	1600	83⅞	82⅛	82⅞	83
86	82	4	Union Pacific pf	300	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	..
19⅛	15	1.60	Union Tank Car	300	17	17	17	16⅝
16⅞	9⅞	..	United Air & T	5200	16⅛	15	15	15⅞
46	41¼	3	United A&T pf	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
8⅛	6	..	United Am Bosch	100	6	6	6	..
28½	20½	2	United Biscuit	1200	26	25⅜	26	25
13⅛	9⅝	..	United Carbon	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞
10½	8	.40	United Corp	4700	9½	8⅞	9	8⅞
38⅞	31⅛	3	United Corp pf	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
33¼	24	7	United Dyewd pf	90	27	27	27	..
4⅛	3	..	United El Coal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
28	26	3	United Fruit	500	27	26½	26½	27
21	17¼	1.20	*United Gas Im	1500	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
92½	86¼	5	*United Gas I pf	100	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
24⅞	19⅜	1.60	US Gypsum	400	23⅝	23½	23½	23¼
30⅞	21⅛	..	US Indus Alco	3700	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛
15⅜	10½	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	14⅛	14	14	14
5⅝	3⅛	..	US Rubber	500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
10⅞	7¼	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	8	8	8	8
17	14¾	1	US Smelt R & M	100	16⅛	16	16	16
52⅝	35½	2	*US Steel	24900	48	45⅝	45⅞	47
113	98⅞	7	US Steel pf	400	105	102	105	..
1	⅝	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10⅝	6	2	Utilities P&LtA	4700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
			—V—					
¼	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅞	11⅛	..	Vanadium	900	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
4⅛	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
29⅞	19⅞	2	Vulcan Detin	30	26⅝	26	26	25
			—W—					
4	1	..	Wabash RR	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	3
19	11¼	1.50	Waldorf System	300	17	17	17	16⅞
10¼	7⅝	..	Ward Baking A	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	1600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
7	3⅞	..	Warren Bros	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	11
15⅞	11	1	Wesson Oil	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11
76	61½	7	W Penn El 7%	60	72	71⅛	72	..
108⅞	98	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
15	10⅛	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	14½	14½	14½	13⅞
4	2⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7⅞	4⅞	..	Westn Maryland	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	33	6	Westn Union	2800	43	40⅛	40⅛	42⅛
17⅛	12	2	Westing Air Br	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
35⅞	19⅞	2½	Westing Elec	10000	30⅞	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
72⅞	61⅛	3½	Westing El pf	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
9⅛	6	..	Weston El Instru	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
10⅞	8½	..	White Motor	600	10⅞	10⅛	10½	10½
28	21⅛	4	White Rock	100	27	27	27	..
44⅛	36⅝	2.40	Woolworth	6000	42⅞	41⅛	42	42
23⅝	15½	..	Worthington Pump	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
			—Y—					
10½	8¼	1	Yale & Towne	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
5	3⅛	..	Yellow Truck	200	4	3⅛	4	3⅛
17¼	12⅝	..	Youngstown	400	15⅞	13⅞	15⅛	15⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Assembled Houses

Mass production is invading the domain of house building. Pretty soon it is predicted one will be able to enter a display room and pick out any one of the score of models of dwellings, make a down payment, and in a very short time the house will be ready to be occupied. It will not be built. It will be assembled. The argument today is that the small house costs too much because of costly hand production. But houses whose parts are manufactured to precision specifications at the factory and merely assembled on the job by expert workmen can be sold vastly cheaper and made of better quality than the ordinary run of houses under present conditions. The small house of say six rooms is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $500 a room. It is estimated that there are 14,000,000 houses in the country which need to be replaced. But they will not be replaced unless metal or lumber producers venture their money and offer the public something better than they now have and at an attractive price.

Employed Dollars

Are we a nation of savers? An affirmative answer must be given if the statistics of savings in New York State are a criterion. Savings depositors number 5,564,693 according to recent checkup, and represent 44 per cent of the 12,588,066 people in the State. Mutual savings deposits total $5,118,083,969 or 34 per cent of the total deposits of $14,915,654,000 in all the banks of the State. Contrasted with such a sum, the billion dollars or more said to be hoarded throughout the country does not look so impressive. Employed dollars are legion contrasted with idle hoards.

Repeating an Old Adage

Put not your trust in princes, is the old adage. Today, there is no need of that warning. Individuals and nations seem to be putting their trust in gold. The most outstanding illustration of a country which is absorbing gold in a steady stream, despite the fact that it has the largest stock of the precious metal in its history and the largest amount per capita of any nation in the world, is France. The last weekly statement as of Feb. 25 shows that country's gold reserve at 73,815,000,000 francs which compares with peak holdings on Sept. 2, 1920, of 27,953,000,000 francs as now valued. France holds 30½ per cent of the world's stock of gold or $2,808,000,000 in terms of American money.

The Tax Incubus

When can business hurdle the tax barrier? That is the burden of the discussions now being heard on all sides. Setting one's house in order today means in financial circles nothing more nor less than making the government, state, municipal and town budget balance — keeping expenditure within income. Today with America's national income estimated at $50,000,000,000, as compared with $70,000,000,000 in 1930, public or rather government spending takes about 28 per cent, or in money terms, $14,000,000,000, according to reputable estimates. Per capita taxes, which in 1913 were $30.24, had jumped to $105.20 by 1928. In the same period national income increased from $34,000,000,000 to $81,000,000,000. Thus while income rose 135 per cent, the cost of government jumped 350 per cent. This, according to many observers, is one of the biggest obstructions to business recovery. Some old-fashioned arithmetic is needed and the gumption to abide by the result. G. R. E.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD MAY OMIT DIVIDEND UNLESS INCOME GAINS

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Quarterly dividends to stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be forthcoming this year unless there is a "material increase" in revenue, President W. W. Atterbury announced yesterday.

The announcement accompanied a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, equal to 1 per cent, bringing the year's total to $3.25 per share.

Gross revenues during the past year decreased $122,375,081 as compared with 1930, Atterbury said. Operating expenses were reduced more than $74,000,000, he said, but the railroad's net income despite reduction equalled only $19,545,194, or 2.97 per cent, on the capital stock.

Atterbury expressed a hope that some of the measures being taken for national financial and business recovery would produce gains in the 1932 report.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb.29	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$ .74⅝	$ .74½	$ .91½
Corn, 2 yellow	.49½	.50⅛	.78¼
Oats, 2 white	.35½	.36	.43
Flour	4.65	4.55	4.65
Beef, family	14.81¼	15.26	17.75
Pork	16.67½	16.50	28.50
Lard	.0540	.0540	.0935
Cotton, Mid Up	.0700	.0695	.1125
Zinc	.0280	.0285	.0400
Iron	15.64	15.64	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.06¼	.10½
Tin	.2213	.2225	.2870
Rubber	.03⅜	.04	.0762½
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0450
Lead	.0350	.0375	.0460
Print cloth	.02⅞	.02⅞	.0450

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†450	Alum Co Am	52	50	51⅛
1	Alum Co Am pf	55	55	55
1	Alum Ltd	20	20	20
1	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Am Cyan B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	Am Gas & El	35	35	35
3	Am Invest B	3	3	3
†25	Am Laund Mch	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
8	Am Sup Power	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1	Am Ut & G B vtc	¼	¼	¼
1	Anch Post F	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Appalach Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1½
2	Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	As G&El A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3	Atlas Util	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
	B			
1	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Bras Tr & Lt	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Brit Celan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Buf N&E P pf	22⅞	22½	22½
	C			
†225	Celanese 1 pf	18	18	18
225	Celanese pf	28	28	28
2	Cent Pub S A	1½	1½	1½
1	Cent St El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29	Cities Service	6⅛	6	6⅛
1	Cit Serv pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
10	Colomb Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
2	Colum O&G vtc	1⅜	1¼	1¼
46	Comwlth & So war	1-16	½	1-16
6	Cons Oil	6⅛	6	6
8	Cord Corp	5	5	5
2	Cor & Rey pf A	15½	15	15
2	Cresson Gold	¼	¼	¼
2	Cusi Mex	5-16	5-16	5-16
	D			
5	Dere & Co	9	9	9
1	De Forest	1	1	1
1	Durant Mot	⅜	⅜	⅜
	E			
22	El Bnd&Sh (6%f)	10	9⅞	10
1	El Bnd&Sh new	30	30	30
1	El Bnd&Sh pf (6)	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Evans Wallo	¼	¼	⅜
	F			
2	Ford M Can A	14¼	14	14¼
12	Ford Mot Ltd (.366e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
	G			
†20	Gen Pub S pf	50	50	50
57	Gen Th Eq cv pf	⅜	½	½
4	Golden Center Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50	Gorh Inc pf	8½	8½	8½
†10	Gt Atl & P nv	146½	146½	146½
1	Gulf Oil Pa	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
	H			
1	Hackmeister L	13	13	13
1	Helena Rubin	¾	¾	¾
5	Hydro El Sec	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
	I			
1	Imp Oil Con reg	9	9	9
2	Internat Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Inter Util A	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Inter Util B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Interst Equit	1	1	1
1	Ital Super deb rt	⅝	⅝	⅝
	L			
1	Lefc Real pf (3)	17½	17½	17½
3	Lone Star Gas (.88)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
†10	Long Is L pf (7)	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	Louis L & E	1-16	1-16	1-16
	M			
40	Magdalena Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
1	Mavis Bott A	¾	¾	¾
22	Mid West Util (8%f)	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
2	Mo Kans P L	1	1	1
	N			
1	Nat Guel G	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
†50	Nat P&L 6% pf	65	65	65
1	Nat S T Sec A	1½	1½	1½
†20	New Eng Pow pf	51½	51½	51½
3	Newmont Min	11⅜	11	11
†100	N Y Tel 6½s pf	112¾	112½	112½
1	N Y Transit	3¼	3¼	3¼
12	Niag Hud Pow	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
1	Niag Hud A war	11-16	11-16	11-16
1	Niag Shares Md	3	3	3
12	Nordon Ltd	1-16	1-16	1-16
1	Nor Pipe Line new	4	4	4
	P			
†50	Parker Rust-Pr	45	45	45
4	Pennroad	3	3	3
3	Pioneer Gold M Ltd	3	3	3
	Q			
†10	Quaker Oats	100	100	100
	R			
1	Rockl L & P	10	10	10
10	Rosia Intl	⅞	¾	⅞
	S			
†50	Safety Car H&L	31½	30	30
1	So Union Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Southern Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	So Nat Gas	¼	¼	¼
†50	Stand Inv pf	7	7	7
12	St Oil Ind	15⅞	15⅝	15½
8	St Oil Ky	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
9	Stand Silver Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Stutz Mo tAm	12⅝	12½	12⅝
11	Swift & Co	18⅝	18½	18⅝
9	Swift Int	23⅛	23	23
	T			
2	Tastyeast Inc A	⅜	⅜	⅜
13	Teck Hugh G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	Teck Hugh G	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
	U			
4	Unit Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Unit Founders	2	1⅞	2
2	United Gas	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1	Unit Gas war	⅝	⅝	⅝
17	Un Lt & Pow A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Unit Verde	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†50	Utility Equities pf	48	48	48
14	Util Pow & Lt	2	1⅞	2
1	Ut P & L B ctf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	W			
3	Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
71	Wolworth Ltd	9⅝	9½	9⅝
	Y			
2	Y Oil & Gas	⅜	¼	⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
3	Am Comw P5½s'53	4	4	4
4	Am Comwlth P 6s'40	3½	3½	3½
5	Am El & Pow 6s '57A	39	38¾	38¾
6	Am Roll M 5s '48	58	58	58
2	Appalach Gas 6s'45B	10⅝	10	10⅝
5	Appalach Pow 5s'56	85	85	85
7	Asso Elec 4½s '53	55	55	55
8	Asso G&E 5½s'38 inv	32	31¾	31¾
2	Asso G&E 5s '50	33	32⅞	32⅞
3	Asso G&E 5½s '77	40½	40	40
24	Asso G&E 5s '68	32¾	32	32
5	Asso G&E 4½s '49C	31½	31½	31½
1	Assoc Tel Util 6s '33	69	69	69
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	88½	88½	88½
10	Bell Tel Can 5s '60C	89	89	89
166	Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
2	Caro P & L 5s '56	83¾	83¼	83¼
7	Caterp Trac 5s '35	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
5	Cent Ariz L&P 5s'60	85	85	85
12	Cent Ill P S 4½s '67F	70	69¾	70
8	Cent P&L 5s '56	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
3	Cent Pub Ser 5½s '49	18¼	17⅝	17⅝
2	Cent St El 5s '48	36¾	36¾	36¾
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	45¾	45¾	45¾
43	Cities Ser 5s '50	46⅞	46½	46⅞
7	CitiesSerGas5½s'42	56	54½	54½
5	CitiesSerGPipe6s'43	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
7	CitiesSerPow5½s'52	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	ComwithEd4½s'56C	89	89	89
5	ComwithEd4½s'57D	88	88	88
2	ComwithEd4s'81F	80½	80½	80½
1	CommunityP&L5s'57	61½	61½	61½
2	Cons Pub 6¾s '36	75	75	75
26	Consum Pow 4½s '58	89	88⅞	88⅞
5	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛
1	Cont Oil 5½s '37	78	78	78
1	Crucible Steel 5s '40	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	DixGGas6½s'37Aww	70	70	70
4	EastUtilInv5s'54A	24	24	24
2	Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	100½	100½	100½
2	EmpireDistEl5s'52	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1	Fed Water 5½s'54	32½	32½	32½
5	FirestoneCotM5s'48	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
5	Fla Pow 5½sA'79	60	60	60
4	Gary E&G 5s'34 A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1	Gen Refract 5s'33	58½	58½	58½
5	Geo Pow 5s'67	86½	86½	86½
1	Glidden Co 5½s'35	76	76	76
1	Gulf Ut 4½sB'61	75	75	75
1	Houst G Gas 6s'43A	40½	40½	40½
1	Houst L&P 4½s'78D	83½	83½	83½
2	Hygrade Fds 6s'49 A	43	43	43
12	Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	75	74½	74½
6	Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	85	85	85
3	Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	90	89¾	90
39	Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	17⅛	16	17⅛
3	Insull Util 5sA'49	14	14	14
1	Intl Pw Sec 7s '57 E	77	77	77
7	Inters P Ser 4½s '58	73	72¼	73
3	Iowa P&L 4½s '58 A	78	78	78
2	Jers CentP&L5s'47B	94	94	94
2	Kan P&L 5s '57 B	78	78	78
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	75	75	75
1	Kop Gas & C 5s '47	80	80	80
1	Mani Pow 5½s '51 A	57½	57½	57½
1	Mass Gas 5½s '46	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
36	Mid West Ut 5s '32	60	58	60
9	Mid West Ut 5s '33	41⅛	41	41⅛
10	Mid West Ut 5s '34	35	33⅛	33⅛
3	Mid West Ut 5s '35	37⅜	35	35
1	Miss Riv Pw 5s '51	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
10	Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	86	85⅞	85⅞
4	Narragansett 5s '57	94	93½	93½
4	Natl El Pw 5s '78	33	30¼	33
4	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	66	66	66
12	Nat Pub Ser 5s '78	39¼	37½	38¾
1	Nebr Pow 4½s '81	89½	89½	89½
3	NE Pw 5½s '54	62	62	62
1	NE Pw 5s '48	58¼	58¼	58¼
59	NY Ed Co 5s C '51	100	99¾	99⅞
14	NY P&L 4½s '67	87	86⅞	87
2	NiagFallsPw 6s '50	102½	102½	102½
1	Oswego Fls 6s '41	48¼	48¼	48¼
5	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	103½	103½	103½
1	PennOhEd 6s '50 xw	80	80	80
1	Penn W&P 4½s '68B	86½	86½	86½
10	PeoGasL&C '61B	80	80	80
1	PhilaElPw 5½s'72	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 E	80	80	80
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	79¼	79¼	79¼
4	Pug S P&L 4½s'50 D	70	69	69
2	St L G & Coke 6s'47	21	21	21
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'67 A	72	72	72
11	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	80	79¾	79¾
7	So Cal Ed 5s '51	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	81	81	81
2	So Nat Gas 6s '44	37	37	37
3	So'west N G 6s'45	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	So'w P&L 6s 2022 A	76½	76½	76½
6	Stand G&E 6s '66	64¾	64½	64¾
10	Standard P&Lt 6s'57	62½	61½	61½
1	Sex El Serv 5s '60	84	84	84
1	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
2	Union Gulf C 5s '50	93	93	93
1	Un Lt & P 6s '75	61½	61½	61½
10	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	Un Pub Serv 6s '42A	17	17	17
11	US Rub 6s' 33	63	62	63
4	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	15¼	14¾	14¾
1	West News Del 6s'44	24	24	24
2	West Tex Util 5s'57A	63¾	63¾	63¾

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Baden C Mun 7s '51	26½	26½	26½
1	Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	38	38	38
1	Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	34	34	34
15	Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	44½	44½	44½
3	Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	31½	31½	31½
3	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	30	30	30
1	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	Lima Peru 6½s '58	3½	3½	3½
5	Saxon Pub Wk 5s '32	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	28⅛	28	28⅛
3	Un El Ser 7s '56 xw	61	61	61

†Actual sales. xdEx-dividend. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

PERFECT CIRCLE CO. EARNS $5.55 A SHARE FOR THE YEAR 1931

Earnings of the Perfect Circle Company during 1931 set a new high record and showed an increase of 48 per cent over 1930. Net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, after all deductions, including taxes and depreciation, amounted to $901,831, equivalent to $5.55 a share on the 162,500 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $608,503 for the preceding year, or $3.74 a share on the same number of shares.

The balance sheet at the close of 1931 revealed current assets of $2,330,793 and current liabilities of $291,967, a ratio of 7.9 to 1. At the end of 1930, current assets were $1,744,219 compared with current liabilities of $235,607, a ratio of 7.4 to 1. On Dec. 31, 1931, cash and liberty bonds alone amounted to $1,107,675.

Mr. C. N. Teetor, president, said: "Indications are that our business in 1932 will be comparable with that of 1931 and we have every reason to believe that it will be a little better."

SALE OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING BY PARAMOUNT CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Paramount Publix Corporation is understood to have completed arrangements for the sale of its 50 per cent interest in Columbia Broadcasting System to the Paley interests, who own the remaining half. The purchase price is in the neighborhood of $5,500,000, which will be sufficient to cancel obligation of $4,500,000 due on stock repurchase guarantees on March 1, plus a profit to Paramount of about $1,000,000.

This will clear up the last of Paramount's indebtedness under the stock repurchase agreements.

Paramount Publix Corporation acquired its 50 per cent interest in the Paramount Broadcasting System in August, 1929, through payment of 58,823 shares of Paramount stock. In return it received 50,000 Columbia Broadcasting "A" shares, which had equal voting power with 50,000 class "B" shares, each class electing one-half the total number of directors.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.87	6.93	6.85	6.86	—.07
May	7.01	7.07	6.97	6.98	—.09
July	7.17	7.23	7.14	7.15	—.09
October	7.37	7.43	7.34	7.35	—.09
December	7.54	7.59	7.51	7.51	—.09
January	7.59	7.65	7.57	7.57	—.10

Spots 7.00, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	
May	7.11	7.15	7.07	7.07	—.08
Julp	7.26	7.31	7.26	7.26	—.06
October	7.42	7.50	7.41	7.41	—.07
December	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.60	

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.86	6.88	6.86	b6.38	—.07
May	7.00	7.06	6.98	6.99	—.06
July	7.16	7.22	7.15	7.16	—.04
October	7.32	7.40	7.31	7.32	—.06
December	7.49b	7.56	7.49	b7.49	—.07
January	7.56b	7.56	7.56	b7.55	—.03

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	5.46	5.46	5.42	5.45	—.04
May	5.47	5.48	5.43	5.46	—.04
July	5.48	5.49	5.45	5.47	—.05
October	5.53	5.54	5.50	5.52	—.05
December				5.57	..
January	5.62	5.62	5.58	5.59	—.04

Spots 5.67, off 3 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
March	62.20b	66.20b	..
April	67.20b	67.20b	..
September	68.40b	68.40b	..
October	68.40b	68.40b	..
November	68.40b	68.40b	—.10
January		68.50	..

Tone at close quiet. bBid.

COTTON MARKET DECLINES

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Recoveries from an opening decline in the cotton market on trade buying and covering promoted by reports of a steady spot basis in the South and an early advance in the stock market, followed by declines under liquidation and southern selling. After selling up from 7.00 to 7.07, May declined to 6.98 and the mid-afternoon market was quiet at net declines of about 7 to 9 points.

LEATHER CALL MODERATE WITH PRICES STEADY

Better Demand for Patent and Side Upper Tannages—Kid Active

Patent leather and work shoes are featuring the leather market. British advices show that patent leather is the feature there, while spring and summer shoes now going through the American factories are taking large quantities of this type of leather. Work shoes which for several years have been at low ebb are coming to the fore again.

Beginning in 1922 this type of shoe steadily declined owing to the ability of the laboring man to buy higher grade shoes. Many of these shoemakers went out of business, but those remaining find their factories running at capacity.

Side upper leather is filling the demand for the work shoe. Shoe manufacturers tanning their own leather made their presence felt in the Chicago hide market, buying large quantities of hides for leather going into this type of footwear.

Side upper leather is meeting a demand for men's sport shoes. The type required for this style shoe is the elk finish. Prices quoted for side upper leather are from 12 to 24 cents, varying as to quality.

Fourteen cents is the popular price paid for patent leather, although the lowest price is at 12 cents a foot and 26 cents the high price. Stitch down shoe manufacturers in New York are paying 14 cents a foot for patent leather, as a rule.

Calfskin is priced so low that it is interfering with the side upper leather market. The lower grades of calfskins meet the side leather prices, while 25 to 30 cents is the price paid for the better grades. Black is the popular color.

Kidskins are active in the lower grade, with prices going as low as 6 cents, the popular price remaining at 12 cents. Some high-grade kidskins have been sold as high as 55 cents, with sellers asking 60 cents, but no buyers paying that price. Black kid leads in the volume of sales.

Unchanged is the story for price levels in the leather market. Union sole in tannery run packer hide backs remains at 31 to 33 cents both in the Boston and New York markets. Union offal standard bellies sell at 13 to 14 cents, single shoulders at 21 to 23 cents and heads at 9-10 cents, all at last week's prices, with heads inclined to be firm.

Heavyweight oak sole leather prices are unchanged from last week, but inclined to be more active. Tannery run packer hides still bring from 32 to 35 cents and bends from 35 to 38 cents.

Heads in oak offal at 9 to 10 cents are firmer in price, but the same as for last week. Belting butts trim from bellies remain at 13 to 14 cents, while back trim bellies are as for last week at 12 to 13 cents, and rough double shoulders for welting and waist belt purposes sell from 21 to 26 cents, according to the grade.

Increased seasonal demand for welting has not changed the price from last week when ½ by ¼ was sold at from 3⅞ to 3¼ cents, and ½ by 1-9 brought 3 to 3⅛ cents.

In the New York markets belting butts are comparatively slow in contrast with shoe leather, and the prices, although the same as for last week, are inclined to soften. Butt bend prices, the same as at Boston, range from 40 to 50 cents.

GRAIN MARKET TREND IS DOWN

CHICAGO, Feb. 29 (AP)—Lowest prices of the day in wheat developed during the late transactions, after announcing of 850,000 bushels enlargement of the United States visible supply total.

Private estimates of domestic farm reserves of wheat will be issued at 10 a. m., tomorrow, and were expected to prove bearish. Reports of dust storms in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, failed to bring about price rallies.

Wheat closed unstable, ½@⅞ under Saturday's finish, corn at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, oats ⅛@¼ down, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents up.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 29	Feb. 27
16	Allied Kid	45½	45	45	..
425	Am & Cont	6⅞	3¾	6⅞	..
394	Am T&T	128½	125¾	125¾	127⅛
600	Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	.05
55	Big Sanf	18	16½	16½	22
220	Bos El	74½	73½	74½	73⅛
10	B&M B sta	15	15	15	..
15	B&M pr pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
115	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	3⅛
50	Cr C & Int	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20	E G&Fuel	8	7½	7½	..
53	Edison Elec	191¾	190½	190½	192
92	Em Asso	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
5	First Nat S	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
50	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
8	Libby McN	3½	3½	3½	..
125	Mass Util	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
50	Mohawk	17	17	17	18
25	Nash	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
100	Nat Leather	.35	.35	.35	..
35	Nat Ser	2.87½	.60	.87½	..
20	NE Equity	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
25	NE Pub pf	5½	5½	5½	..
70	NE Tel	109	108	108¾	108½
600	No Butte	.40	.35	.40	.40
25	Old Colony	90	90	90	..
100	Old Domin	1	1	1	..
60	Pac Mills	9½	9½	9½	..
105	Stone Web	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	..
10	Swift & Co	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅛
125	Torrington	30½	30	30	30⅛
25	Uni Found	2	2	2	2
257	Uni Shoe	39½	39	39	39
20	Uni Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
50	War Bros	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
15	Warren (SD)	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
	BONDS				
$8000	E Mass 4½s	29	25⅛	25⅛	..
9000	E Mass 5s	29	25	25	..

J. I. CASE REPORTS LOSS

CHICAGO, Feb 29—J. I. Case Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $835,270 after interest, depreciation and extraordinary charge-off of $1,049,000 for decline in value of foreign currency assets in foreign countries to exchange rates at Dec. 31. This compares with net profit in 1930 of $2,398,109, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $9.67 a share on the 194,960 shares of common stock, including treasury stock, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and reserves for inventories and contingencies.

GRAND UNION COMPANY'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Grand Union Company reports for the year ended Jan. 2, 1932, consolidated net income of $2,013,686 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividends on the $3 preference stock to $1.86 a share on 277,867 shares of no-par common stock outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with $1,194,324 or $2.24 a share on 270,343 common shares, in the year ended Jan. 3, 1931.

STEEL TRADE IS OPERATING AT SLOW PACE

Indications That Production and Consumption Are at Rock Bottom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Definite progress as far as pace and selling goes is still lacking in the steel industry. Operations are in fact inclined to sag, being around 26 per cent of capacity compared with nearly 30 per cent a few weeks ago.

Purchasing on the part of the railroads is somewhat more active though the tonnages involved are very small.

Structural steel is more active, the projects being for the most part public or governmental ones.

The advances in price of steel sheets have been extended to bars, plates and shapes, which have been marked up $2 a ton in most sections of the country to apply to second quarter shipment.

These price advances have several advantages. The obvious benefit is better profits, but other important reasons are that consumers hasten to specify shipment on old contracts booked at lower prices, they are inclined to buy steel further ahead, and thus allow makers to arrange more economical rolling schedules.

Moreover, a price advance acts as a buffer against further price declines—in other words, the best defense is an offense.

Motor Industry Quiet

The automobile industry still moves very slowly, especially among the makers of cheaper cars, because of the delay in the appearance of the new Ford. Naturally, rival manufacturers are at a loss as to their own production schedules as long as this uncertain factor hovers over the industry Consequently, not much steel is being bought for automobile construction.

Perhaps the most encouraging development of all in the industry is the virtual exhaustion of all stocks of raw materials in the hands of consumers.

In the pig iron industry, for instance, users are melting odds and ends of iron which has been in their yards for a long time, in one case for 10 years.

Never before have consumers' storehouses been so low on supplies. This means that when definite improvement in business conditions takes place the consumers will be quick to replenish stocks.

The fact that steel operations have not changed by as much as 10 per cent in pace over the last several months indicates a certain amount of stability, and implies that production and consumption are at rock bottom.

In other words, the minimum requirements to keep civilization in motion are now being called upon. This implies that conditions cannot get worse and that production will not decline to materially lower levels.

Bar and Plate Prices Firm

Makers of bars, plates and shapes appear quite earnest in their determination to maintain the price of 1.60c a pound, Pittsburgh, for second quarter shipment, which is in fact an advance of $2 a ton over prices which have prevailed for first quarter. So far no sales have been made at that figure, but at the same time but little demand has appeared as yet for second quarter delivery.

Structural steel sales are running about 10,000 tons weekly, compared with 35,000 tons in more prosperous days. A new post office building at Newark, N. J., will require 5500 tons, while the largest recent award was of 4000 tons for a bridge at Justice Park, Ill., the McClintic-Marshall Company having been the successful bidder, former bids having been rejected on four different occasions.

Pig iron demand in the East has been slightly better, sales at New York during a recent week having amounted to 3500 tons, or 1000 tons greater than the average for recent months. Most of the sales are made in carload quantities, ranging from 35 to 60 tons each.

One sale of 200 tons was made to a consumer at Carteret, N. J., who bought 150 tons of malleable iron and 50 tons of special iron. Another inquiry for 200 tons comes from a New Jersey melter.

Bridgeport More Active

Foreign pig iron is a very important factor in the East and probably half of the sales are of imported material. Bridgeport, Conn., is becoming a more important distributing center than ever. Cargoes are landed there, both from Holland and from Alabama. Much of this iron is being delivered by truck, which affords prompt delivery and eliminates handling charges.

Pig iron shipments in the Chicago district this month are 10 per cent better than during January. A large tonnage of malleable iron is being bought in the Chicago district by a manufacturer of automobile parts.

Most of the nonferrous metals have been weak. Lead was cut $5 a ton to 3½c a pound, the lowest quotation since 1914; copper sold at 5½c a pound, the lowest price on record; zinc slipped back to its 1932 low of 2.80c a pound, East St. Louis. Only silver was strong, reaching 31 cents an ounce early in the week, the highest price so far this year, but later slipping to 30½c, closing the week at 30⅜c.

At the close of the week the export price of copper was 6⅛, with 6c prevailing officially in the home market. Second hand metal, which is just as good quality as first hand normally, sold in one instance at 5½c where payment was agreed to be made by March 10. Export sales of copper in February have been 25,000 tons, the best in several months.

GERMAN WHEAT SITUATION

BERLIN, Feb. 29—Official announcement that the German Government will not tolerate higher flour or bread prices has been accompanied by selling of Russian rye or foreign wheat, where prices rise in markets of that country. Local grain quarters are of the belief that larger grain imports will result therefore and wheat and rye futures have sagged recently. During the last few days no wheat, but large quantities of Russian rye have been bought.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, Feb. 29—Report of Canadian National Railways, including Central Vermont lines, but excluding eastern lines, compares as follows:

	1932	1931
January gross	$10,948,329	$13,756,875
Deficit	588,133	511,628

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33½	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	29¾	29½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	29	28
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	85	85
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43½	43
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70¼	70
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2½	2½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89½	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99¼	99¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¾	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¼	103⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89¾	89¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¾	64¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	79	79
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	87½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	42	42
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83½	82¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54	53¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68¾	68½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76	76
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	92	91½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	67	67
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¼	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	76	76
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	94⅞
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	70½	70½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	75¾	75¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	74¾	74¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	42	42
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	99¾	99½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¾	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96	96
Buff Gen Elec 4½s 'B '81	92⅞	92⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	68¼	68¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	78¾	78¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	77½	77¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78	77⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	78	76⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84⅝	83⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	99	98¾
Can North deb 7s '40	98¼	98¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	60⅞	60⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75½	75½
Can Pacific 5s '54	78	78
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	89	89
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31	31
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74½	74¼
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	68¼	68¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88	87⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	81	81
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15½	14¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	54
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	35¼	35
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	36	36
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62⅞	62⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¾	9¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39	38¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	42½	42
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	29⅞	29¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	80	80
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	64	63½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	41	40⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108⅛	108
Childs Co 5s '43	45	45
Chile Copper 5s '47	54	54
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85½	85½
Cin Unt 5½s rct	97½	97½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	68¼	68¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	80	80
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	91⅝	91⅝
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80½	80¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82½	82
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84	84
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20½	20½
Con Gas 4½s '51	92½	92¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	104½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	17½	17½
Container Corp 6s '46	35½	34
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	72	72
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	54½	54½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2⅛	2⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20½	20½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99⅞	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85	84½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32½	32
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	43	42½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	98⅝	97¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97½	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83	82⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96⅝	96
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s	94¾	94¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73½	73½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	45½	45⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	46	46
Erie RR ref 5s '67	43¾	43¾
Erie RR gen lien	62	61½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	42½	42½
Fed Metal 7s '34	75	75
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	55	55
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅝	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	98	98
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅝	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	44	43½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75¼
Gotham S Hos '36	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95⅞	95¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98½	98⅛
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83⅞	83⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	78¾	78¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	94
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	49⅞	49⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38½	38
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	60
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99¾	99¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49	49
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40	39½
Ill Central 5s '52	55¾	55¾
Il Central 6½s '36	66	66
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	46
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	79½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	77⅝	75½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	43
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	53½	50
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	50	48
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53	52⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53	52
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	36½	36½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72⅛	71⅞
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	61¾	61¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48	48
Int Paper 6s '55	29	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44½	43⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53⅞	52⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47½	47
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	60⅛	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59½	59½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¾	83¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	78⅝	78⅝
Kings Co El 6s '97	95	94
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70½	70
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	11	10⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	90	90
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	88
Long Island 5s '34	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47½	47
L & N StL 3s	48⅝	48⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	74	74
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	38⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83½	83½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	92½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89½	89
Min StP&SSM 5s '49	20	20
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45⅝	45⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	53½	53
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34¾	34¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	54	53½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	54	53½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	54	53½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	39½	38⅞
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18	18
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	20	19¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	91	91
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73½	73¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5s '48	91¾	91
Nat Steel 5s	76	76
Newberry 5½s	79	79
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100⅝	100½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	78	78
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78¼	78
N O T & M 5s B '54	34½	34½
N O T & M 5½s '54	39½	39
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72½	72
NYC&HR deb 4s 34	90	83½
NYC&HR 4½s N	67½	67
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	74	73⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37⅝	37⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	55	53
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36	34
NY Edison 5s '44	102⅝	99¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	89	89
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71¾	71¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	91	91
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2⅝	2⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96	95¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	97½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	16½	16
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85	85
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86	86
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79	79
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89¾	89½
Nor Pacific 5s D	74	73½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	98⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	20	20
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	76¼	75⅛
Pacific Gas & Elec 5s '42	98⅛	98⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Pan-Am ePt & T 6s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	48¼	47⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	72	72
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86¾	86⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	88	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70½	69⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	93¾	93
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79	79
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75	75
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88	88
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	50	50
Pere Marquette 4s '56	50	49
Pere Marquette 5s '56	58½	58½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	49½	49½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	90	90
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	54	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	86
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86½	86½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98¾	98¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48½	48¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98⅝	98⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82½	81
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31½	31¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	88⅝	88½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92⅝	92½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	93½	93¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73	73
Purity Baking 5s '48	72⅝	72⅜
Read rfg 4½s A '97	77	76⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75¾	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43½	43½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	54	54
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	73	73
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	78½	78½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	29⅞	29⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	22⅝	22
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36½	36½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	84¾	83
St Louis SW 5s '52	48	47
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	88⅝	88
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	77	77
Seabd A L 6s ct	4½	4½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¾	70¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	81½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	84
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¼	95¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¼	99¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79½	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67½	66⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	67	67
Southern Ry con 5s '94	83¼	83¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	58¼	57
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	59⅝	59
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	99½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅛	100⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	78⅝	78
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	67¾	67¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36½	36½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	77½	77½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80¾	80¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	43	40⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	77	77
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84½	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34½	32⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36	35
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	38	38
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10⅝	10⅝
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	47½	47½
Walworth 6s '45	22⅝	22
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	42	42
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	98⅛	98⅛
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	70	69⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	96½	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	59¼	59¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41¾	41
Western Union 5s '51	68	68
Western Union col 5s '38	84¼	83½
Western Union 6½s '36	92½	92½
Western Union 5s '60	67¼	66¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	57¾	57¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82½	82
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	71	71
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	69¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb29	Last Feb27
3½s '47	98.7	98.3	98.3	98.6
1st 4¼s '47	99.29	99.27	99.28	99.26
4th 4¼s '38	100.7	100.3	100.2	100.5
US 3s '55	89.16	89.8	89.12	89.14
US 3½s '49	91.4	90.27	91	90.26
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	94.30	94.24	94.30	94.26
US 3⅜s '43 June	95	94.29	95	....
US 3⅜s '47	94.2	94	94	94.8
US 3¾s '56	97.14	96.29	96.29	97.4
US 4s '54	100.2	99.31	100.2	99.31
US 4¼s '52	103.1	102.30	103.1	102.31

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38⅝	38⅝
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	77	77
Antwerp 5s '58	71½	71½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	57	55
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56	55
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56	55
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56	56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	57	55⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55⅝	55¼
Australia 4½s '56	49	49
Australia 5s '55	54½	54½
Australia 5s '57	45¾	45
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90¼	90¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	37
Belgium (King) 6s '55	88½	88
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94⅝	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100⅝	100
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101	100¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24	23⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	25	24½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	32½	32½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	33	33
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16½	16½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	6
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	103
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23	23
Bremen 7s '35	40	40
Bdapest (City) 6s '62	22½	22½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32⅞	32⅞
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	50¼	50¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	92¾	92¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	77½	77
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91¾	91¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	14¾	14¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13½	13
Chile (Bank) 6¾ '61	25¼	25¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	14½	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12	12
Chilean Loan 7s '60	9¼	9¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	29	29
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	23½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	29⅞	29⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76¼	76
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35	34½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	64¼	64
Duke Price Power 6s '66	74½	73½
Dutch EI 6s '47	91¼	90⅝
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	89	88
Finland 5½s '58	50¾	50
Finland 5½s '58	50¾	50
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51¾	51¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	52¼	52
Finnish A 6½s '54	52	50½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83½
Frankfort 6½s '53	27½	26⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	115½	115¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116½	116
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	37	36¼
German 7s '49	62½	62⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	40⅞	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36¾	35¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	42½	42
Germ Can Agr 6½s '58 rcts	25⅛	25
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38⅝	38
Graz 8s '54	50	50
Greek 7s '64	50	50
Hansa 6s '39 ww	20	20
Helsingfors 6½s '60	50½	47⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	23½	23½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	71
Italy (King) 7s '51	88	87⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	49⅞	49⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	58	58
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	60¾	59¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	72	69½
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	42¼	42¼
Karstadt 6s '43	22⅝	22⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	54⅞	54
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	31½	31½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	63½	63½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103	103
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103	102⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	74⅞	74⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	75	74⅞
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	104
New South Wales 5s '57	50½	50½
New South Wales 5s '58	49⅛	49⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103	102
North German Lloyd 6s '47	32¾	32¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	70⅝	70⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	74⅝	74½
Norway (King) 6s '44	80	80
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61	61
Nuremberg 6s '52	26	26
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	56	56
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	52½	50
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	56½	54⅝
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	60½	60¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97⅝	97⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	99	98⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	102⅛	102¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	95⅛	95
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	55	54⅝
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	57	57
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	15½	15
Prussia 6½s '51	32½	32⅛
Prussia 6s '52	31⅝	31
Queensland (State) 6s '47	60½	60½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	71	71
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	38	36½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	37½	36½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	53½	53½
Rhine Westpalia 6s '55 ww	37½	37½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	18	18
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	18	18
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68⅛	68½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	76	76
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	61	60½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	28¼	27
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	41	40
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	45	42
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	47½	46⅝
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102	102
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	37	35⅛
Sydney 5½s '55	43	43
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	85½	85½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102	101¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	51⅛	50
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98½	98¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	57½	56½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	52	50½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	54	51½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	60	57¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98	97½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32	32
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	48	48
Vienna 6s '52	58¼	58¼
Warsaw 7s '58	43	43
Westphalia El 6s '53	23⅛	23½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	58	57

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅜, De Beers 3⅛ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3 per cent, and discount rates on short bills 3¼@4¼ per cent and three months' bills 3¼@4⅜ per cent.

Employment Steadily Revealing Increases

THE battle against unemployment is steadily going on in favor of industry. In January, for the first time since March, 1931, more workers throughout the United States obtained employment in manufacturing industries than were laid off, according to Sales Management, Inc. Industries to show the largest increases were automotive, boot and shoe, cotton, men's clothing, and saw mills. In the nation-wide drive, led by the American Legion, to uncover a million jobs, initial reports show Wisconsin leading for the first two days, with 4457 workers taken on in 10 communities.

The average January weekly pay roll of 446 concerns reporting to the Michigan State Department of Labor increased 15 per cent over December. Arkansas is another State reporting an upswing in employment for January. The largest factory in the State, the Camden Paper Mill, is employing more people than ever before, running four shifts a day.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@2¾
Bar silver	30⅛c	30⅜c	27c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@1¾
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1¾@2¼

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅝@1½
60 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅝@1½
90 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅝@1½
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1¾@1⅝
5 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1¾
6 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	2¾%	2¾%	1⅝%
Short bills	3⅝@4¾	3⅝@4¾	2⅝@2¾
3 mos bills	3⅝@4¾	3⅝@4¾	2¾
Bar gold		118s 7d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	19¾d	19¾d	12⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2⅝@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	5
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5½
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Berlin	7	Stockholm	5½
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.48⅝	$3.48¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.48¾	3.48⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0520	.0520⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1415	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1915	.1923	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4024	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1885	.1892	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0767	.0788	.193
Sweden—krona	.1928	.1928	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.1935	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178½	.0178½	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2545	.2580	*
Shanghai—tael	.3440	.3450	*
India—rupee	.2636	.2637	.3650
Japan—yen	.3275	.3150	.4984
Java—florin	.4010	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4075	.4075	a.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1212½	.1210	1.2165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2810	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8825	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4950	.4950	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.57¾	.57⅞	.57	.57	— ⅞
May	.61¾	.61⅞	.60⅞	.61	— ⅞
July	.63	.63⅛	.62⅜	.63⅜—	¾
September	.64¾	.64⅞	.64⅛	.64⅛—	⅞
Corn					
March	.35⅝	.35⅝	.35	.35¼—	¼
May	.39⅜	.39⅜	.49	.39⅜	..
July	.42	.42¼	.41¾	.42	..
September	.43⅛	.43½	.43	.43¼+	⅛
Oats					
March	.21¾	.21¾	.21⅝	.21¾	..
May	.25	.25	.24⅝	.24¾—	¼
July	.25⅝	.25⅝	.25⅛	.25¼—	⅛
September	.25¾	.25¾	.25⅝	.25¾—	⅛
Lard					
March	4.90	4.92	4.90	4.92	+.02
May	5.07	5.10	5.07	5.10a	..
July	5.22	5.27	5.22	5.25a	+.03
September	5.42a	..	..	5.42b	..

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67⅞	.66⅝	.67⅛	— ⅝
July	.69⅝	.68⅜	.68⅞	— ⅝
October	.71¼	.70	.70½	— ¾

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53	.52¼	.52⅝	— ⅝
July	.54⅝	.53¼	.53⅞	— ⅝
October	.56⅛	.55½	.55⅝	+ ¼

DIVIDENDS

New Bedford Cordage Company declared a quarterly common dividend of 12½ cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18. In 1931 quarterly payments of 25 cents a share were made. Regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 was declared.

Household Finance Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the class A and B common stocks and $1.05 on the participating preference, all payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 7.

McKeesport Tin Plate Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

South Penn Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

William Filene's Sons Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 19, and $1.62½ on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

JANUARY AUTO OUTPUT OFF

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—January automobile production in United States and Canada totaled 123,075 cars, trucks and taxicabs, compared with 123,973 in December and 178,344 in January, 1931, according to reports of factory sales to the Department of Commerce.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

AN UNUSUAL OFFER!
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, 8 months for $1 (Single copy value $2.80)
Our booklet, "Magazine Bargains" mailed on request.
HARRY C. ALEXANDER
Magazine Subscription Service
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

NOW establishing food jobbing and warehousing business; desire exclusive representation this territory first-class food product. EDWARD KENT BARBER, care Brackett Grain Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

NEW double commission plan selling highest grade hosiery; lowest prices; valuable territories now open. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

DRESSES given for personal use for selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-14, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR—Young woman holding Bachelor Commerce degree, University London; specialized foreign trade, French language diploma, University Paris; speak and write Spanish; experience: training and engaging male and female employees, leading department stores, London, England, and Canada; interested vocational guidance; free to accept suitable position any part of the world. MISS TAYLOR, 1466 14th Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractive, nicely furnished 2-room apartment; exceptionally light; radio, piano, maid service; 86th-Broadway. Susquehanna 7-6625 (12RW).

N. Y. C., 846 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5043 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., W. 87th—Sublet, very reasonable, beautiful one-room apartment; new, all conveniences. For particulars phone Plaza 3-0329.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95—Three-room apartment, tiled bath, shower, kitchen; high class quiet home; reasonable. Ri. 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Suites, 3 rooms, $50; suites, 2 rooms, $45; decent environment, respectable management, completely renovated and clean. Apply Supt., 52 Westland Ave., or Tel. Asp. 2493.

NEW YORK CITY, 190th St., Loring Place, 2323, near Fordham Rd. and N. Y. U.—5 modern rooms, electrolux; quiet; moderate rent.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Traveling man share man's attractive, nicely furnished 2-room apartment, radio, piano; 86th-Broadway. Susquehanna 7-6625 (12RW).

DANCING

EDITH WOOD, Dancing Instructress Studio, Wardsworth Hall, Winthrop, Mass. Modern Ballroom, Tap, Ballet, Musical Comedy, Interpretive. Children's classes from 4 to 17 years, Wednesday afternoon, 3:30. Out of town classes desired. Dancing coached for entertainments. Strictly private lessons by appointment.
The Cliff House, Winthrop, Mass.
Telephone Ocean 1776 and 2447

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MEN—We can use 5 clean-cut, serious-minded, to train as managers, who are interested in making an immediate and profitable connection; advanced commission and bonus. Apply REAL SILK HOSIERY CO., 502 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

WANTED—Barber for part-time service at his trade, balance of time to be devoted to other duties; Christian Scientist preferred. V-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES over 25 can readily earn steady income; advanced commission and bonus. Apply REAL SILK HOSIERY CO., 502 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW—Attractive, harmonious home for those needing experienced care, quiet and study; transportation free to services and lectures. 147 Harding Ave., Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. 3342.

SUNNY SOUTH—Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE

ATTORNEY, 11 years general practice N. Y. C., desires space rental or service basis, or will accept employment sharing in own cases. Dig. 4-3156, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

UNUSUALLY attractive office; reasonable rental. Suite 718, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$1,170,705	$1,478,223
Net oper inc	465,033	607,740

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$1,188,023	$1,613,946
Net oper inc	*148,590	5,668

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.R.

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$5,964,354	$8,427,883
Net oper inc def	*273,737	506,788

*Deficit.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1932	*1931
Jan gross	$11,439,237	$15,391,295
Net op inc	1,354,916	1,328,153

*Revised by company

ATCHISON

Jan. gross	$10,583,985	$14,660,905
Net oper inc	*125,901	1,482,530

*Deficit

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Jan. gross	$696,857	$922,849
Net oper inc	7,064	53,151

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$1,094,116	$1,658,925
Net oper inc	135,469	321,152

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$322,730	$444,760
Net op def	75,016	18,796

TENNESSEE CENTRAL

	1932	1931
Jan gross	$177,097	$237,493
Net oper inc	19,094	1,788

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

	1932	1931
Jan. gross	$5,977,944	$8,250,182
Net op inc	320,229	1,411,563

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1932	1931
Jan. gross	$5,692,782	$8,337,193
Net oper inc	79,838	847,303

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Jan. gross	$633,326	$828,685
Net oper inc	81,667	46,045

FOOTE BROS. GEAR & MACHINE

CHICAGO, Feb 29—Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $718,481 after charges and depreciation, compared with net loss of $772,073 in 1930.

Local Classified

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

PAINTING, paperhanging, floors refinished; lowest prices; ceilings $3 and up; go anywhere. Call CHANDLER'S, Somerset 7384 (Somerville, Mass.).

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONXVILLE (3 minutes Fleetwood Station)—Room, board and garage space available for young man; home privileges. Write Box M-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Two small, bright rooms adjoining bath, in private home. 4304 Wickford Road.

N. Y. C.—Washington Square, overlooking Park—Sunny, large room, adjoining bath, suitable 1-2; hotel apartment; exclusive references. Gramercy 7-5264.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful single or double rooms, private bath, excellent meals, moderate rates; transients or permanent. MRS. S. P. FOWLER, 1523 16th St., N. W. Phone North 1197.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2009 Kalorama Rd.—Very desirable rooms in nice location near church; permanent or tourists. Phone North 1515.

SANATARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatarium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A LADY with several years' experience in all lines of office work would be glad to help anyone who has a need for her services. V-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BILLING machine operator (Burroughs-Moon—Hopkins) wishes position; thorough and long experience. Write ABRAMS, 773 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK wishes position as caretaker or mother's helper; town-country; 5 years last position. Write Box M-67, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WEARING APPAREL

NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
BOUQUET SHOP
732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
Phone District 6525 Delivery

"PARKWAY"
Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.

A Unique Washington Shop
You'll find Old Silver, Antiques, Fine Linens and Italian Novelties.
QUINCY EVANS PORTER
ART IMPORTER
1311 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

1724 Kalorama Road Phone Col. 0849
ATLAS GARAGE
24-HOUR SERVICE
STORAGE REPAIRS
ACCESSORIES GAS AND OILS

Eugene Permanent Operator
The Co-operative Beauty Shoppe
302 EAST CAPITOL ST. Lincoln 0100
Operated as a prosperity measure for Beauticians, all or part-time service. General beauty culture.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
Doyle---*Florists*
"Flowers according to Doyle"
708 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

We're Easter Ready
With the Largest and Most Complete Array of Spring's Smartest Styles Ever Shown in the History of This Store.
You'll Like Them, Too!
The BROADWAY
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
This Month
You can buy a comfortable
Club Chair
at $21
Regular price $29.95

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
TOILET GOODS STATIONERY CANDIES

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
2605 WASHINGTON AVE.
Special Offering
BALTIMORE ROSE SILVER

See our line of
Walk-Over & Vitality Shoes
The Broadway Shoe Store
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH STREET

NORFOLK

General Electric Vacuum Cleaners
GRANT RADIO CO
3516 COLLEY AVE. Dial 27238
RADIO SERVICE

WERGLEY'S
FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
Confections and Ice Cream
55 CITY MARKET Phone 22838
204 MARKET STREET

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

HORNER'S
Incorporated
CLEANERS and DYERS
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

PORTSMOUTH

COAL - WOOD
H. B. WILKINS
Phone 2118 1213 WASHINGTON ST.

RICHMOND

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

31 Years
of Successful Laundering Through Quality and Service
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street, Richmond, Va.
Local and Long-Distance Moving

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

KAUFMAN'S
Headquarters for the Thrifty and Style-Minded!
"Built on Value . . . Growing on Value"
—Since 1874!
FOURTH and BROAD

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Golfex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER
TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown
Incorporated
2700 D. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Complete Service Station
Car Washing and Polishing
Expert Lubrication
EXIDE BATTERIES GOODRICH TIRES
PROMPT ROAD SERVICE

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

ROANOKE

HANCOCK CLAY CO.
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
"The Best Place to Shop After All"
New Spring Fashions
in Frocks, Coats and Accessories
Ready Now

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Attend the Furniture Sale at
WOODRUM'S
602 VIRGINIA STREET

ROTHMOOR COATS
Exclusively at
ROYAL FUR
912 QUARRIER ST., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

OLDER'S
Fife Street Shoe Shop
REPAIRING AND DYEING
Electric Shining Equipment for Ladies and Gentlemen.
708 FIFE STREET Phone Capitol 5629

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
New Portrait Studio Photographs
$1.00

Allman Bros.
Rinso
236 Milford Phone 74-75-76

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl Company
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
Visit our moderly equipped beauty shop. Second Floor.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL 13 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5, just off Cromwell Road, within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 2179. MRS. L. ROBINSON.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq. London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 3½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0630. Write for tariff.

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms), gas fires & rings, constant hot water, good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3357.

Hampstead; Rosslyn Lodge Hotel
Lynhurst Road, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London—Standing well back from the road. 2 acres of well-wooded grounds; traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating; 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage and 3 minutes from Belsize Park tube station and buses; entout cas tennis courts, large garage, ballroom, night porter. Phone Hampstead 2265 3 lines.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace. W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.)

LONDON—Comfortably furnished sitting-bedrooms, public dining-room; excellent cuisine; valeting & mending free for men; cartis board from 3 gns. or 8/6 per night with breakfast. 14 Beaumont Street, Portland Place, W. 1. Five Minutes Baker Street Station. Welbeck 1966.

LONDON, close to Kensington Gardens—Very comfortable bed-sitting rooms with divan beds & gas fires, constant hot water, telephone; from 3½ guineas including breakfast, dinner, full board week-ends; no extras. Box M-959, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. 2. DUDLEY COURT HOTEL, 13 Inverness Terrace—Really comfortable, inexpensive hotel near Hyde Park; convenient for church; good food, excellent service; 2 GNS. Park 1276.

LONDON, NEWTON COURT HOTEL, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleys). Moderate terms. Park 1624. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
GUEST HOUSE FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
London, overlooking Hampstead Heath, quiet home with modern conveniences, bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, gas fires, constant hot water, partial board; good cuisine; excellent tube & bus services; reasonable terms. Apply: THE MISSES COOMBS & KYLLMANN, Quantock House, 17 Meadway, Golders Green, N. W. 11. Phone Speedwell 2680.

TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11. Park 3140.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments.

DANCING

The DEANE STUDIO—Private lessons; ballroom dancing daily; evening practice dances, tea dances, children's classes. 12 Cheniston Gdns., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 0163.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, Coats, Gowns & Remodelling. SYLVESTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3954.

EGGS

FARM EGGS—Deliveries West End London, also Harrow and Ealing districts; no order too small. Enquiries to C. H. CRUMPLIN, 44 Ladbroke Square, London, W. 11.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses. Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied.
96 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Kensington 3836
Buses 14. 96 to Queens Elm.

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

FIRST SPEED LAW

The earliest speed law in the United States was probably the one enacted in Boston in 1757; it read: "Coaches, sleighs, chairs, and other carriages shall not be driven through the streets faster than a walking pace—or interfere with Sabbath worship. A fine of 10 shillings shall be exacted from the master of the slave or servant so driving."

What They Say

Thought

"It is now apparent that thoughts, ideals, purposes, are among the determining factors for the happenings in nature. Aspirations do influence the course of events."—*Prof. H. G. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University.*

With a Song in the Heart

"Ours is a singing faith. No great oratorios have been inspired by doubt. Atheism has written no anthems. Agnosticism never has inspired soul-stirring lyrics. But wherever Christianity has gone, the gospel travels forward on the wings of Christian song. Christianity is practically unique in the use of hymns as a medium for interpreting truth and bringing religion home to men's hearts and habitations."—*Dr. Stanley A. Hunter.*

Seeing Through

"The mists of today do not obscure the hopes of tomorrow."—*Prime Minister MacDonald.*

Did You Know That—

Acoma, an Indian pueblo, situated near Albuquerque, N. M., visited by members of the Coronado's party in 1540, is widely regarded as the oldest continuously occupied town in the United States?

The continent of Asia contains the highest mountain, the highest plateau, the lowest lake, the most extensive lowland and the deepest lake, in the world?

The earliest needles were pins without eyes, which were used to make an opening through which a thong could be passed?

The average rainfall in Death Valley, Calif., lowest area in the United States, is about 1½ inches a year?

If all the $11,300,000,000 **gold** in the world was brought together, it would make a 31-foot cube?

In Lighter Vein

Some Encouragement

Two men attended a village church tea, for which the tickets were sixpence each. The profits were to go toward providing comforts for the aged poor of the village.

Brown, after accounting for eight sandwiches, three plates of bread and butter, five jam tarts, and four small buns, was passing his cup for the fifth time, when he turned to his companion, who was also doing well, and said: "I think everyone should encourage a thing of this sort—it's for such a good cause."—*Tit-Bits.*

What a Language!

Brown was an interested visitor to Wilson's carpentry shop.

"By the way, Wilson," he said, picking up a plank, "what are these holes in this wood?"

"Those are knot holes," Wilson explained.

Brown threw the piece of wood on the floor.

"They are holes," he insisted. "Don't you think I know a hole when I see it?"—*Montreal Star.*

Passing Show

"Hi, there was plenty of room to go around!"

Before And After

"There are two periods in his life, my dear, when a man doesn't understand women!"

"Indeed! And when are they?"

"Before and after marriage."—*Passing Show.*

Home Training

Mary: "I think I should like to marry an engineer."

Joan: "Would you? A civil engineer?"

Mary: "Oh, it wouldn't matter much. I'd soon make him civil."—*Side Splitting Jokes.*

A Quotation for Today

YOU cannot receive with a closed hand—you must open up first.

—CLARENCE HOWARD

Feeding the Hungry

Kansas City, Mo.

THE First Christian Church here has made arrangements for feeding persons in need of food but unable to pay for it. A practical plan has been evolved which is being studied by others.

Workers have prepared coupon books which are sold for $1 to business people or others interested—the detachable coupons each good for one meal at the church dining room.

The meals are simple, wholesome, and satisfying and those buying the books may give the coupons as they see fit to persons asking for aid.

Business men seem glad to have these books conveniently in their pockets, and have assurance that those accosting them will be well cared for by this means.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Beloved" in Daniel 10: 19, "cursed" in Jeremiah 17: 5 (S. R.)—The first, used as a verb, is sounded as two syllables, *be-luvd'*. (As an adjective or noun, the three-syllable form is preferred, *be-luv'-ed*.)

The second, being used adjectively, is sounded preferably *kur'-sed* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* as in *get*).

Gehazi, Shunammite ("Desk")—*Ge-hay'-zi* (*e* as in descend, *a* as in ace, *i* as in ice); *Shoo'-na-mite* (*oo* as in food, *a* as in account, *i* as in ice).

Image—Do not let it lapse into *im'-ij;* sound it with "quick-long" *a*, *im'-aje*.

Drought—*Drout*. The pronunciation as *drouth* is proper for "drouth." They mean the same, of course, but the first is more widely used.

Ephesians—*E-fe'-zhanz* (first *e* as in descend, second somewhat more sustained as in key, *a* as in account). Not *Eh-fe'-zhunz*.

Perfecting—The accent is preferably on the first syllable, *pur'-fek-ting*.

Maturity—*Ma-ture'-ih-ty* (*a* as in sofa, *u* as in use, *i* as in it, *y* as in fancy. Not *ma-toor'-ih-ty* or *ma-chewr'-ih-ty*.

Vegetable—Four syllables, *vej'-e-ta-bl* (first *e* as in end, second as in descend, *a* as in sofa). Not *vej'-ta-bl*.

Subject—As adjective and noun, the emphasis is on the first syllable, *sub'-jekt;* as verb, however, it is on the second, *sub-jekt'*. One would not say, then, "He was *sub'-jek-ted* to discomfort." Incidentally, watch the noun and adjective lest the last syllable sound as *-jikt*.

Mirage—*Me-razh'* (*e* as in descend, *a* as in arm). Not *mih-rahj'*.

Indissoluble—Many readers regard this as one of the crosses they have to bear. A little practice, taking one's time, makes it easy: *in-dis'-o-lu-bl* (each *i* short, *o* as in obey, *u* as in unite. Not *in-dis'-loo-bl*.

Despite—*De-spite'* (*e* as in descend, *i* as in ice). Not *dis-pite'*.

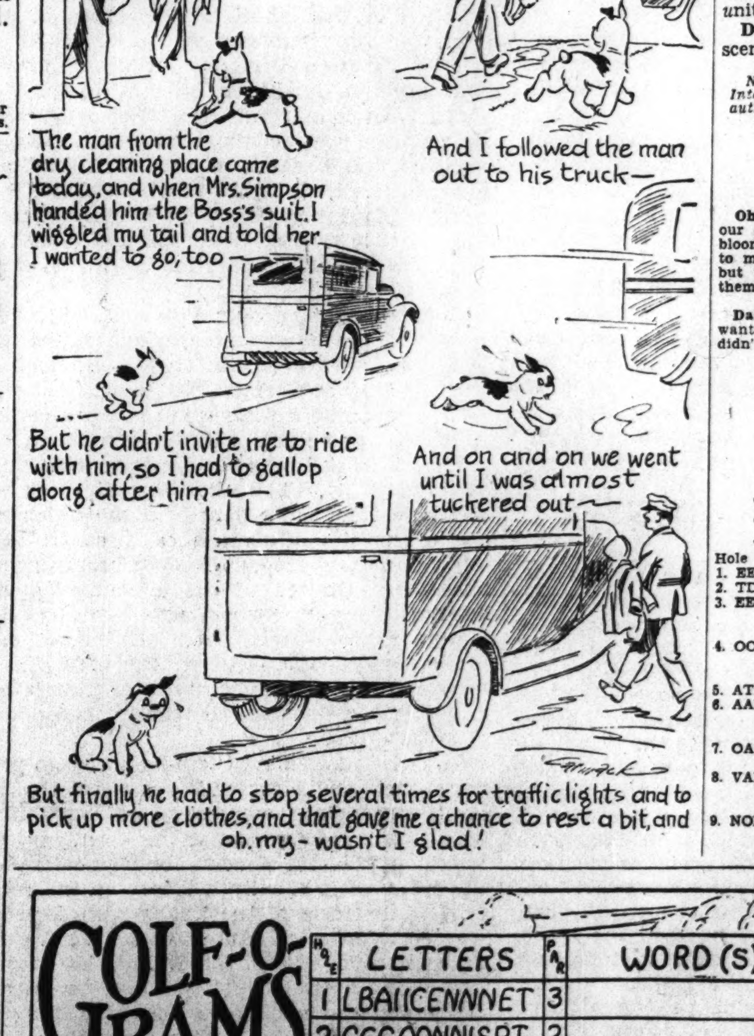
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: We are hoping that our dandelions will be so exhausted from blooming all winter that they won't be able to make much of a showing next spring, but the exercise has probably only made them much stronger.

Dallas News: In fact, Nippon doesn't want a thing in Manchuria, just like she didn't in Korea.

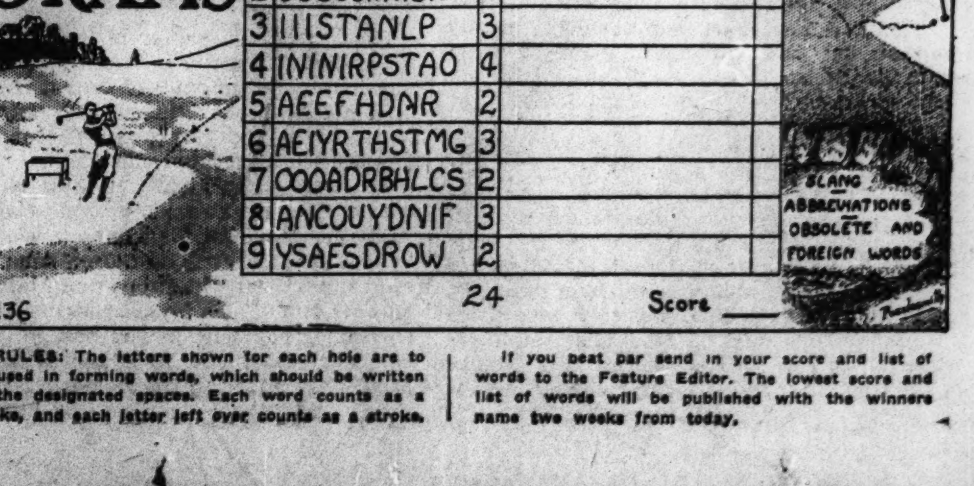
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Golf-O-Grams

No. 34
(Published Feb. 15, 1932)
Winners:
C. M. Caughey, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. F. Claar, New York City.
J. S. Rockwood, Portland, Ore.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	EEEEYRVKW	2	Every Week	2
2.	TDINESMARAM	3	Disarmament	1
3.	EEEAATTRSL	2	Elater Seat / Real Estate / Eater Stale	2
4.	OOOEEKRWTBDN	4	Wordbook Teen / Towned Booker / Wonder Betook	3
5.	ATNLLAWYUO	3	Outlay Lawn	2
6.	AAEEEPPCRLY	2	Peace Parley / Payee Placer / Pearly Peace	2
7.	OAEAKRGTS	2	Soak Greats / Great Oaks	2
8.	VARYLLYENFIE	3	Finer Valley / Ravine Felly / Finally Veer	2
9.	NONONMIITA	3	Nomination	1
		24		16



Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)
1	LBAIICENNNET	3	
2	GGGOONNISRT	2	
3	IIISTANLP	3	
4	ININIRPSTAO	4	
5	AEEFHDNR	2	
6	AEIYRTHSTMG	3	
7	OOOADRBHLCS	2	
8	ANCOUYDNIF	3	
9	YSAESDROW	2	
		24	Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Hating Japan Is No Solution

THERE appears some danger today that the indignation aroused in Western countries by Japan's military measures will harden into hatred. Particularly is this so in the United States. It is true that not only American sensibilities but those of all nations have been outraged by the bombing of civilian populations. And all over the world the peace sentiment has been affronted by Tokyo's refusal to permit settlement of the Sino-Japanese question by the League of Nations. Moreover, laymen everywhere have reacted with instinctive sympathy for China as the under dog.

But in the United States additional factors have been at work to turn the great body of opinion definitely and almost violently against Japan. It may be useful to consider some of those factors. Starting with an underlying racial antipathy which is not felt by many peoples, particularly those of Latin race, American thought has been influenced by economic rivalry, especially on the Pacific coast, and by the "yellow peril" scare of twenty years ago.

While the earthquake of 1923 and Japan's enlightened policy following the Washington Conference greatly improved American sentiment, popular prejudice has persisted. Exclusion of Japanese immigration was a gratuitous affront that could only have been made possible by a latent, deep-rooted antipathy. Recent excesses of the Japanese military have stirred such feeling into active animosity in many strata of the American population. It is of such things that wars are made.

Indeed, this situation holds possibilities of grave dangers, and it would be well for Americans at this time to turn for guidance to certain words of their two greatest presidents. One of the most striking things in Washington's final advice to the infant nation was his adjuration to exclude "permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations." And among Lincoln's last words to his countrymen were those asking them to press on "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right."

Today firmness in the right requires no hatred. Steadfast maintenance of American rights and determined insistence upon the recognition of international obligations will achieve more than excited hostility. It is essential that Japan should not be allowed to profit by violence, but it is equally necessary that violence should not be employed to prevent violence. And that the seeds of future violence should not be sown.

And if a "permanent, inveterate" antipathy toward Japan is to be avoided in America, it is important that greater effort be made to understand Japan. In so far as antipathy is founded on ignorance and fear, they should be removed. One need not try to justify unjustifiable actions, but it is impossible to judge fairly without knowing more of the background of the Sino-Japanese question than is generally known in the United States.

The key to peace in the Pacific lies in Japanese-American friendship. Regret can hardly be too great that Japan's present mistake has tremendously complicated the problem of achieving the mutual understanding and good will which must underly that friendship. But hatred is not a solvent, and it is more necessary today than ever before that it be avoided.

To Simplify Britain's Income Tax

THE need which has arisen in Britain for simplifying the whole system of income tax and other government demands upon property has become so insistent that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has persuaded no less an authority than Lord Macmillan, chairman of the committee which recently investigated the entire question of British national finance and industry, to take up this task.

So complicated are the British tax laws at present that large numbers of private agencies have arisen in London with no other business than that of endeavoring to interpret individual tax liabilities to those concerned. Such agencies find employment because the belief has become prevalent that without their help even heavier burdens than the law requires are liable to fall upon the shoulders of the taxpayer through ignorance of complicated reservations, rebates and exemptions provided for in the voluminous acts of Parliament relating to this question. The canon of taxation laid down by Adam Smith in 1776, namely that an impost ought to be "certain and not arbitrary," has not been observed.

An official committee was appointed so long ago as Oct. 31, 1927, to endeavor to effect a remedy, and the fact that this body is still at work shows the extent of the difficulties with which it has found itself confronted. These difficulties have proved too deep-seated for mere changes in drafting to set them right. Mr. MacDonald's Government has now recognized this. In appointing Lord Macmillan to intervene, it has extended the terms of reference of the committee so as to cover changes in the substance of the law as well as in its drafting. These changes are to be such that, while leaving the liability of the taxpayer substantially unchanged, uniformity and simplicity shall be promoted.

People whose homes are in Britain are not the only ones affected, since British taxation applies in many respects to nonresident as well as to resident property holders. Lord Macmillan's task therefore has some international as well as national utility. It is one he is well qualified to carry through.

Prophets for Profit

PERIODS of stress, whether national or international, political or economic, are acknowledged to be times in which people instinctively turn for comfort and guidance to some power outside of themselves and greater than themselves, however little that power may be understood. Thus, religion flourishes and faith grows strong in periods of adversity, and the present world-wide crisis is no exception to the rule.

Unfortunately, however, the very stress that leads multitudes to seek and find a solution for their difficulties in satisfying and fundamental truths, turns an equal if not greater number to various "isms" and "ologies" which claim to be able to reveal the unknown and solve the applicant's most complicated problems through the exercise of occult powers denied the ordinary person. On a client's first visit to the exponent of occultism, these claims are usually supported by some clever trick mysterious to no one but the client, and sufficient to insure the client's confidence in the trickster and extend the latter's reputation. Thus is fulfilled the prophecy recorded by Matthew:

> For there shall arise . . . false prophets, and shall shew great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect.

This state of affairs obtains today to an extent which many are loath to believe. A ruthless exposé of present-day occultism appeared in an article in a recent number of the American Magazine, listing and briefly describing various phases of this particular racket under the title, "Profiteering Prophets." For racket it is, whether carried on by a clever business man who is also a nimble-witted detective, or under the apparently innocuous guise of a tea room where waitresses dressed as gypsies read the patrons' fortunes in the tea leaves.

Moved by a general yearning to know the unknown, or by the specific desire to find a quick and easy way out of their difficulties, people by the thousands are surrendering their money and their confidence to notorious tricksters and charlatans. Often the immediate effects of such grossly misplaced confidence are tragic in the extreme; that they are invariably deleterious is shown by the words of no less an authority than Dr. William J. Mayo, in the article mentioned above: "Anyone dabbling in the occult, deliberately depriving himself of vision, man's chief means of getting information, injures himself mentally."

This warning is the more valuable in that it may serve to offset to some extent the effects of other articles constantly appearing in reputable papers and magazines by "experts" in astrology, numerology, and the like, and frequently so adroitly presented as indeed to deceive, if possible, "the very elect."

The German Effort

SIX months ago Germany announced a program of "self-help" in overcoming her financial difficulties. There has been no cessation in that effort. It was based on the determination, expressed by Adolf Hitler as well as Heinrich Bruening, that, no matter what pressure might be brought to bear on Germany in connection with other obligations, she would pay her commercial debt to foreign investors and bankers in full. This debt approaches the huge figure of $5,000,000,000 and requires interest payments every year totaling around $350,000,000. Reaffirmation that all these debts would be paid has just been made in Berlin.

The statement appears at a time when confidence in the immediate German future was beginning to waver again. There is no question of the quality of German "self-help." The people have submitted with good grace to an ordeal of emergency decrees without parallel in any country that still pays allegiance to individualism. Politically, Chancellor Bruening, as was shown in Thursday's debate in the Reichstag, has lost nothing of his firmness or control. Two other questions account for the recurrence of uneasiness. On top of the difficulties of the business exigency, which has reduced Germany's export surplus from the high figures of September and October, Germany has to face continued uncertainty over reparations and over the status of the central bank credit of $100,000,000.

To outward seeming there has been no progress which would persuade the world that the rival standpoints on reparations are within easy reach of reconcilation. Germany still insists on the end of what she now calls "tribute." France is equally insistent on the retention of the form of the Young plan for reimplementation after temporary steps have been taken to relieve Germany. She has lately taken exception to the British phraseology used in the notice announcing the holding of the postponed Lausanne Conference to reach a "lasting" settlement.

The second reason for uncertainty, namely, the status of the central bank credit, is not so formidable. But in point of time it is even more pressing. Last year the major central banks, jointly with the World Bank, lent Germany $100,000,000 for three months, a time limit which was subsequently extended. The due date of the last extension is as close as March 4.

The last renewal for a month was attended by more than a little hesitation from the Bank of France. What will happen on March 4? Dispatches from Paris forecast at most an insistence on repayment in full and at least a 10 per cent repayment. In either case, the prospect, when added to the Damocletian sword of reparations, does not make for intrenchment of world confidence in Germany.

The standstill agreement under which the bankers have frozen their short-term credits for another year marked the beginning of a rational approach to Germany's problem. At last the bankers recognized that you cannot get money out of a hard-pressed debtor by pressing him further. You have got to help him. Throwing overboard the old arrangement allowing for fixed repayments, the bankers decided to take their money out of the country as conditions and joint committees permitted. Their decision has been made effective in spite of the fact that at least the French signed only ad referendum.

The same rational approach is needed on the part of governments and central banks. Germany is too big a problem to be handled by self-help alone. It is too political a problem to permit of any definitive revival being achieved solely as a result of cooperation between Germany and her commercial debtors. As the present facts of economic Germany clearly indicate, if she doesn't get this extra assistance there will be no option but for her to apply a general moratorium for all debts, commercial and political, to foreigners.

The statement from Berlin, which is supported by Friday's debate in the Reichstag, shows that repudiation on the commercial debt has not entered any but Communist heads in Germany, and that even a moratorium would not be applied until the strain to keep up payments had proved insupportable. It is to the advantage of the world no less than to Germany to ward off this possibility.

New Products For Old

WHEN the Prosperity Limited failed to keep up steam a couple of years ago and paused for a general inspection, the characteristics of its passengers almost immediately divided them into two groups. Some of them stayed in their seats, waited for the train to start up again, and bemoaned the fact that they were getting nowhere and seeing no new scenery. The others started out to look about the country in which they found themselves marooned. Since then many of these have gone on ahead of the train. They have found rivers of opportunity, inspiring perspectives and new hills to climb.

The last year has seen the development and marketing of numerous products not previously available to buyers. It has seen also many improvements in products already before the public. Especially has this been true in two fields, refrigeration and building. The extension of refrigeration to include the cooling of house interiors and freezing of foods has been one of the most important advances made in the last year or so. In building, a revolution is said to be under way, due to introduction of new materials and low-cost methods of construction.

Less has been heard of the advances made in metallurgy, communications equipment, efficiency of machinery, insulating against cold and noise, in providing new uses for cotton, and in making paint more durable. But in all these and other lines of endeavor definite progress has been made.

The results of these achievements are expected to be savings in time, labor and materials, and an improvement in standards of living. Theoretically it would not appear that savings in time, labor and materials could be described as advantageous when the world has a surplus of all three on its hands. Practically, however, the producing of things for which there is a new demand uses labor that otherwise would remain unemployed until the less interesting products of other years are slowly disposed of. It may be difficult at first to see how mass-produced houses would furnish as much employment as they would eliminate. The low-cost house made possible by mass output, however, most probably would find a much greater market than exists for the more expensive house as generally constructed today. It is quite conceivable that the expansion of the market for houses would take care of many more workers than are now required in the building trades. It already has been found that some of the new products have provided means for employing considerable numbers that otherwise would be idle.

The confused thought that is inclined to fear progress is diminishing in the face of facts. Likewise the thought that has regarded business and industry as at a standstill is being corrected by the bringing of concrete industrial advances to public attention. The value of these gains, therefore, is twofold—to open up new channels of exchange for money, goods and services, and to turn thought from the fear bred by contemplation of frustration to the confidence that comes of seeing aspirations materialize.

Editorial Notes

A South African composer, seeking to preserve the original pagan music of Zululand, found phrases reminiscent of "Blue Bells of Scotland" and the "Song of the Volga Boatman." Another intimation that music lovers are right when they contend that music is a universal language?

A cautious presidential prospect was Mr. Garner when he refused to comment on his views concerning prohibition. Other Democratic prospects have made their attitude well known—too well known to suit many Democrats.

The Japanese are internationally famous for the development of jujutsu, the art of self-defense without weapons. What they evidently need to cultivate now is the art of self-defense by recourse to peaceful arbitration.

It is said that because of its larger middle section the Macon will not be a real sister ship to the Akron. Just sort of a big-sister ship?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Women in British Journalism—The Russian Bear Wakes Up

AS THE result of a paragraph in this department, relative to the political activities of women, I have received from a friend in London a copy of a prospectus for a new daily paper to be owned by women. This paper, according to its projectors, "will not be a 'woman's paper,' but an ordinary newspaper for the edification of men, women and children, owned democratically and solely by women, produced by men and women working together on equal terms, and will stand for ideal coöperation between them."

It is apparently to be free from party control, and also free from what seems to be the greatest menace to British journalism today, namely, control by any great journalistic trust. The purpose is to attain ownership by a great number of small stockholders and the avoidance of domination by any self-seeking individual.

There are great possibilities in an enterprise of this character. Among those possibilities, unhappily, is the chance that its projectors may not be able to live up to the opportunity presented them. Just as a woman in this man-controlled age in order to hold a job to which men aspire has got to do the work better than any man could do it, so this women's paper will have to be a better paper than any of those now published in London. That does not mean necessarily that it should be bigger, but that the material in it should be better selected, better presented, and that its attitude on public questions should be of a higher ethical quality. Women are perfectly capable of accomplishing this, and it will be a great service to journalism if the experiment can be made, and made successfully.

It might interest the projectors of the Call to know that some years ago a women's paper was tried out in Chicago, but proved unsuccessful. The difficulty there as I recall it was partly lack of capital, mainly a lack of comprehension that in a cold-blooded world people will not make allowances for a second-rate paper simply because its motives are of the highest or its ownership of a kind to appeal to good citizens. The Chicago women's paper was never as good as the men's papers published there, and speedily passed out of existence. The lesson may be worth while for the promoters of this London enterprise.

* * *

Many observers of the Manchurian problem who were in that territory at the time of the Japanese seizure of its strategic points and government felt that there must exist some form of agreement between Japan and Russia. The Russian interests in northern Manchuria are too great for it to look with entire indifference on the extension of Japanese authority. It owns half of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and it has been extending its trade into the Manchurian towns in a way obvious to even a superficial tourist visiting those sections. In Harbin the store windows were full of canned goods and package food with Russian labels. Russian textiles also are apparent everywhere, and I was told there last September that Russian oil, both gasoline and fuel oil, had practically driven Standard Oil and Shell out of the north end of the province.

Notwithstanding all these interests, Russia apparently looked with indifference upon the Japanese aggressions. The government mouthpiece, Izvestia, occasionally warned Japan against intrenching upon Russian interests, but nothing came directly from the Russian Foreign Office in the way of protest or even comment. White Russians in Asia explained this to me on the theory that any military efforts to check Japan would have to be made by sending great numbers of troops to the Manchurian end of the Siberian Railway, and that the Soviet Government was not strong enough at home to risk depleting its military forces around Moscow and Leningrad. This always seemed doubtful, as whatever there is of organized opposition to the Soviet Government is outside of Russia rather than within.

The latter fact is now becoming apparent and may very seriously complicate the Far Eastern situation. Northern Manchuria and the adjacent provinces are full of White Russians. The report now comes that these exiles are organizing White armies for the purpose of taking advantage of unsettled conditions, and perhaps of entering Siberia with a view to starting a revolt there against Soviet authority. This is one particularly explosive prospect that might create a tremendous catastrophe.

The Soviet Government is intent upon its five-year program. It obviously stands ready to sacrifice almost anything to it. It gives Japan a very free hand, and it even strives to persuade the Disarmament Conference to go so far in the direction of disarmament that all the Russian activities may be devoted to economic progress. But at the very suggestion of a White army all Russia will rise. Harbin, which is one of the most interesting small towns in the world, with its steady struggle of three political factors for control, Chinese, Japanese and White Russian, is likely to become a center for military activities which may again upset the map of the world.

Remembered Rain Barrels

MY SISTER doesn't understand why I want to keep our old rain barrel now that we have a brand new piping system which brings water into the house from the spring on the side hill in the east pasture.

Even though it sometimes is full of "wiggle-tails," I hold that a rain barrel is not only a thing of beauty, but a companion. Nothing can sing like it as the water comes gurgling into it from the eavespout when a smart summer shower breaks a dry spell. Some day I hope some poet will sing of rain barrels as one did of "the old oaken bucket." I'll applaud even if Sister doesn't. But maybe she will—quietly. I notice that when she wants to wash her hair she still dips up the soft water from the barrel instead of turning the tap for spring water.

My barrel probably feels a little lonesome now, I must confess. Its companions are few even in the country. They used to stand beneath the eavespouts of nearly every farm or village home. In cities they are vanishing. Mine is of great girth and stout of staves. It and its predecessors have been my friends from boyhood.

As a boy, I always was interested in what kind of a barrel Father brought home from the village store. If it was an empty kerosene or salt pork barrel it required many hard rains to wash away the salt or the smell of kerosene. But when a molasses barrel arrived that was a different story. It held a dark, rich, sticky treasure of "black-strap" molasses nearly turned to sugar. Even after the last possible bit of nectar had been scraped from the barrel with wooden paddles whittled from a shingle, the water still tasted sweet for weeks.

* * *

Of course it was tempting when the brook was half a mile away to try to teach the puppy to swim in the rain barrel. A kitten was different, especially a curious kitten which ventured on the tilted top and fell in—we felt like heroes when we rescued her.

When a dry spell came and the water sank lower and lower, a barefoot boy nearly had to stand on his head to get a dipperful of water to wash his feet before he went to bed. When the rain held off and the barrel became entirely empty, it made a grand place to hide in a game of hide and seek.

* * *

Fortunately the staves never dry up nor the hoops fall off the remembered rain barrels of boyhood.

A. E. A.

Notes From Buenos Aires

Making Room For New Park

THE wholesale demolition of buildings facing the "Plaza Britanica" has aroused the curiosity of northern suburbanites who make their daily trip to Retiro Station. The buildings are being removed to make place for a new park on the "Barranca," similar to those on the line to the Tigre. This will provide an excellent setting for the new art museum, which will be built on the top of the bluff to replace the old Pabellon Argentino.

* * *

Argentina's Income Tax

For the first time in Argentine history an income tax has been decreed by the Provisional Government. The term of the law is five years, and it is looked on mainly as an emergency measure to help balance the budget. There is some tumult; the majority of Argentine lawyers are unacquainted with income tax intricacies, and as the conditions of the law are rather ambiguous, it will take some time before the income tax machine runs smoothly. Both enforcement and control are considered rather problematical, but there is every indication that the decree will be ratified by the new Constitutional Government.

* * *

"See Argentina First"

The depreciation of the Argentine peso has accomplished for Argentine tourist trade what all the efforts of railways, travel bureaus and advertising have failed to do. As it now costs too much to go abroad, there is a great increase in tourist trade within the Republic, and many Argentines are finding to their surprise that they have within their own borders the very things they have striven so much to see abroad. There are the "Switzerland" of the Andes, the "lake district" of Nahuel Huapi, the "Black Sea" of Epecuen, the "Hot Springs" of Cacheuta, the "Niagara Falls" of Iguazu, and many other attractions as advertised in travel booklets.

* * *

The Argentine summer, which was considerably overdue, came in full force at the end of January. The warm weather preceding the carnival holidays started the yearly exodus to the south Atlantic seaboard. Over 6000 people left for Mar del Plata alone, and it is calculated that 18,000 have visited the neighboring beaches of Uruguay.

* * *

Cultural Exchange

As a direct result of the recent visit of Oxford and Cambridge students, scholarships for Argentine students have been instituted at Oxford and Cambridge Universities on the same conditions as the Rhodes scholarships. The foundation of the "Asociacion Argentina de Cultura Inglesa" by the British Minister in 1927 provided an excellent medium for Argentines to learn English and become acquainted with English literature. This action has now been reciprocated by the Argentine University of Buenos Aires, which has founded the "Argentine Institute of British Culture" with the object of bringing out British men of letters to lecture on scientific, literary and artistic subjects.

Some time ago a similar movement was organized by the "Instituto Cultural Norte Americano," and so far 16 scholarships have been extended to Argentines in American universities and institutes of technology.

* * *

Paris Of South America

Buenos Aires has often been called the "Paris of South America," and this similarity has lately been enhanced by the open air art and literature exhibitions. Orchestras and singers also perform in the open, and tango composers sing their own songs in much the same way as in the Bois de Boulogne.

* * *

Municipal Band

The now famous municipal band of Buenos Aires is again giving open air concerts in the Sociedad Rural inclosure and in some of the parks. All the concerts are free and it has been arranged that at least one Argentine composition will be played with each program. The new conductor, Maestro Joaquin Clemente, has had a remarkable career. He was a cornet soloist at the age of eight, bandmaster at fifteen, and now in his early twenties is conductor of the municipal band, composed of 85 executants, a position awarded to him by jury in competition with other bandmasters before a crowd of 10,000 listeners.

The municipal band was founded in 1910 as a contribution to the festivities of Argentina's first centenary, but such was its success that it was decided immediately to make it a permanent institution. For some time acts from operas and sometimes complete operas have been given in collaboration with the Colon Theater chorus, the audiences numbering over 40,000 persons.

* * *

For World Disarmament

The Circulo Argentino Pro-Paz has been organized with the object of conveying to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva the Argentine sentiments with regard to world peace. A "manifesto" has been sent to Geneva signed by 191 representative institutions of Buenos Aires, and meetings have been arranged to organize local action.